

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE MADE PUBLIC

By Mutual Agreement Full Text Is Given Out at Washington and From Foreign Office in London at Same Time—Construed as Meaning Concession to Claims.

DIFFICULTIES IN ACTUAL PRACTICE SHOWN

Answer Promises, However, That England Will Make Redress Whenever Action of British Fleet May Unintentionally Exceed the Limits of International Laws. Bryan Defers Any Comment.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Great Britain's preliminary reply to the note from the United States government requesting improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet was made public here and in London today by mutual agreement between the state department and the British foreign office.

The British reply concurs in the view of the United States that trade with neutral countries should not be interfered with except when imperatively necessary, and officials of the Washington government construed it as conceding that the principles expressed by the American note were just and upheld by the previously accepted usages of international law.

The only formal comment made tonight was contained in a brief statement issued by Secretary Bryan, who said:

"This answer being preliminary and not being intended as a complete reply, we will postpone comment until the full answer is received."

Briefly, the British note, while conceding the principles of the American government's contentions, points out difficulties in actual practice, refers to alleged fraudulent practices by shippers and cites statistics showing an increase rather than a decrease in certain neutral commerce in support of Great Britain's suspicions that Germany and Austria have been indirectly obtaining contraband through neutral countries.

The note promises, however, that Great Britain will "make redress" whenever the action of the British fleet may unintentionally exceed the limits of international law.

While they are generally reserved in their comments, it may be stated authoritatively that high officials of the United States government regard the tone of the note as entirely friendly and believe, moreover, that the discussion which will follow it will be carried on in the same vein, with a desire on the part of both countries to reach a satisfactory understanding.

The admission by Great Britain of one of the chief points in the American note—that the relations between neutrals were those of normal times of peace and not of war—was gratifying to officials, who believed that the controversy would now resolve itself into a frank discussion of what were the actual necessities of the case which impel interference by a belligerent when suspecting that the ultimate destination of a neutral cargo is belligerent territory.

The statistics brought forth to show that commerce between the United States and neutral countries contiguous to Germany and Austria had increased materially since the outbreak of the war were regarded here as misleading. It was pointed out that in view of the breaking down of the normal routes of commerce with Germany and Austria, many non-contraband products had been shipped through neutral countries. Similarly, the neutral countries which previously had obtained much of their supplies from belligerents were now importing from the United States.

As to the increase in shipments of copper to Italy, it was pointed out that the Italian ambassador here already had explained that Italy, which had previously obtained copper from Germany and Austria for her manufacturers, now was forced to import from the United States because of the embargo on exportation which the belligerents themselves had imposed.

The American government contends, moreover, that if some copper has reached the belligerents through neutral countries, it is the duty of the British to make more effective arrangements with those neutral countries.

The admission of Great Britain that as to foodstuffs and conditional contraband, Lord Salisbury's doctrine, followed in the American note, would be followed by the British, foodstuffs being held up only when destined to an enemy force, also was pleasing to American officials.

There is every reason to believe that the United States will not accept the view of Great Britain that cargoes should be taken into port for examination. While statistics advanced show that only 45 cargoes out of 773 actually have gotten into the prize courts, officials here note that no mention is made in the British note of the great number of American cargoes detained and subsequently released.

It was not the loss already suffered by American commerce which brought forth the American note, but the desire to prevent commerce in the future from being mistreated.

The United States also laid stress upon the effect which the detentions already made had on shippers who hesitated to export cargoes on account of the hazards involved and what was termed the indecision of the British authorities in applying their own rules.

Officials regarded as novel the ar-

Three Boys and One Girl Hurt in an Auto Accident

Three boys and one girl were painfully and severely bruised when a Ford automobile turned topsy-turvy last night at 9 o'clock on Washington street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

The car was driven by Aubrey Jameson, son of D. L. Jameson, 1124 North Fifth street. Eleven boys and three girls were in the car, fourteen in all.

The injured are:

Billy Brewer, aged 14, son of Hugh K. Brewer, Seventeenth and Columbia, collar bone broken.

Julia Rhea, aged 14, daughter of Mrs. M. W. Rhea, 1719 North Fifth street, right arm broken.

Truitt Rafter, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Rafter, 900 North Twelfth street, rendered unconscious and probably injured internally.

Joe Mee, son of Louis Mee, 215 North Eleventh street, ankle sprained. Jameson, who was driving the car, and his sister, Rosalie, were thrown out of the front seat where they were when the accident happened into the rear seat, and both were pinned under the car when it turned over. Joe Mee was riding on the radiator when the car turned over.

Jameson and his sister were leaving the Central Presbyterian church at

Twelfth and Washington in the car when several boys and girls asked to be "ridden around the block." They took them all aboard, several of them riding on the fenders and radiator.

Opposite 2023 Washington, according to Jameson, who was driving, the Ford grazed an automobile belonging to R. F. Gribble, and driven by "Babe" Gribble. The blow was not hard, only the heavily loaded Ford exploded. The Ford skidded into the curb, reversed and turned upside down. The boys and girls were spilled along the street for several yards.

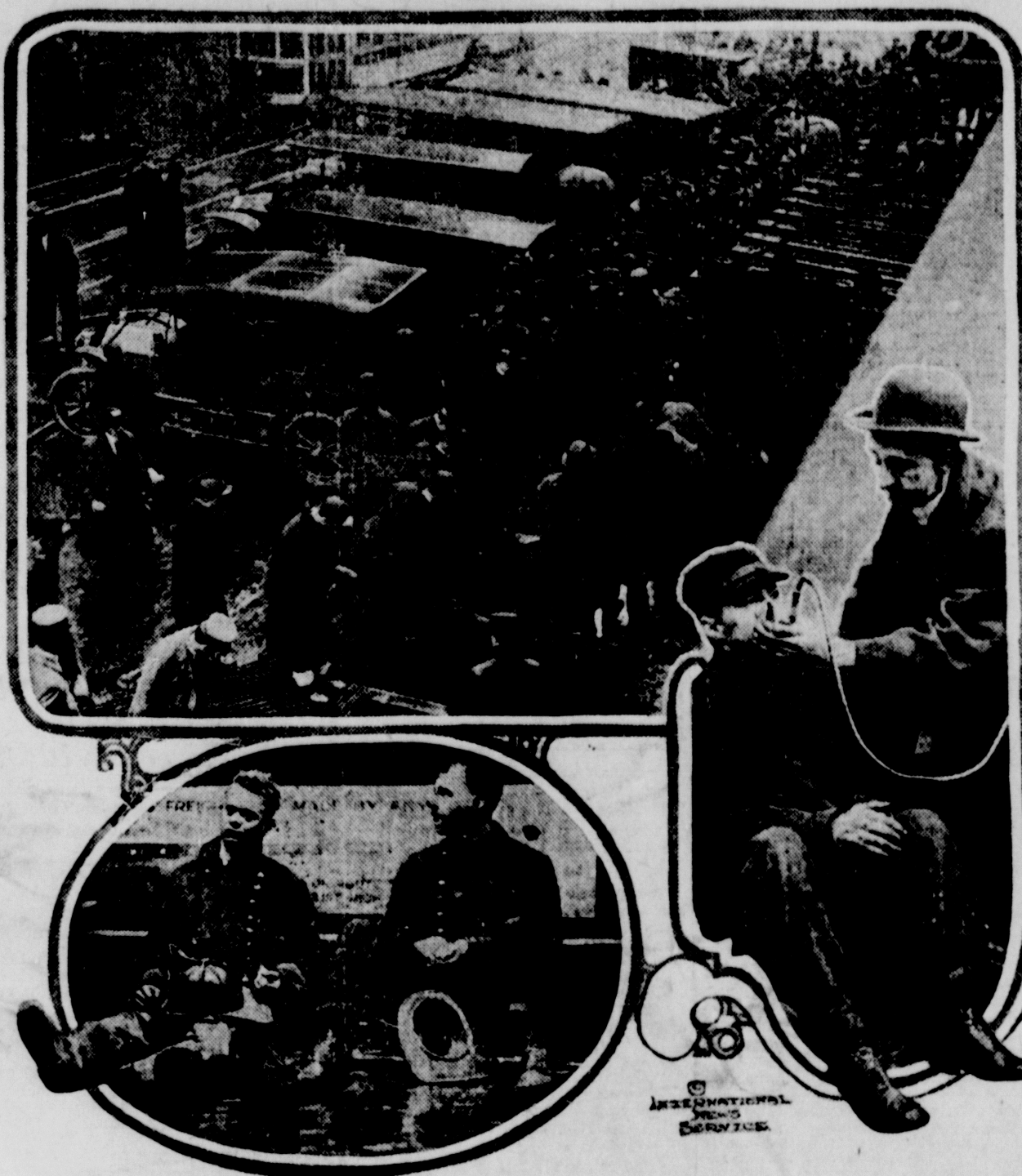
The Ford was practically demolished. The fenders and radiator were smashed, the wheels were smashed, axles bent and glass from the windshield was strewn along the distance the car traveled after it was wrecked.

Jameson is 18 years of age.

The injured boys were taken to the home of E. F. Drake, at 2112 Washington, and the girls to the home of W. J. Lincoln, 2028 Washington. All were given prompt medical attention.

No injuries will prove serious unless the Rather boy proves to be worse hurt than the first examination disclosed. He regained consciousness a half hour after the accident and was taken to his home.

New York's Underground Railway System Paralyzed



The upper photograph shows line of ambulances waiting to rush suffocated passengers to the hospitals. Below at left a passenger is being revived by means of the pump. Below at right, firemen who were suffocated during rescue work photographed after being revived with pump. One woman is dead, scores were injured and seven hundred suffocated during a short circuit of a feed cable tied up the entire subway system in New York last Wednesday. As a result of the accident hundreds of thousands of workers were an hour or more late in getting to their places of business.

REVISION OF BY-LAWS OF TEXAS BASEBALL

SCHEDULE IS ADOPTED AND THE SHREVEPORT PURCHASE RATIFIED.

Galveston, Jan. 10.—Revision of by-laws, adoption of the schedule for playing dates during the coming season and ratification of the purchase of the Austin franchise by Shreveport, occupied the time of the Texas league meeting which lasted from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. today.

The league season will open April 8. No further information was given over the schedule, it being voted to release it for publication next Sunday. Ten days were allowed for payment of the purchase price of the Austin franchise by Shreveport.

Notable by-laws:

"No second division club shall at any time during the season sell or trade any player to a club in the first division."

"All games shall be championship games. The first game of a double-header must go 9 innings and the second, by mutual agreement, 7 innings, unless called by the umpire."

"No umpire shall be allowed to stay more than nine days in any one town."

"All speedmaking and presentation must take place before first game."

"Before an umpire can expell a player from the game he must fine him first and then notify the captain or that a belligerent, in dealing with trade between neutrals, should not interfere unless such interference is necessary to protect the belligerent's interests."

Ready for Field Trials.

Rogers Springs, Tenn., Jan. 10.—Pairings were made tonight of more than a score of dogs which will compete for the title of amateur champion of America in the all-age stake of the All-American Field Trials Club, to be started tomorrow over the Rogers Springs course. Only dogs which have failed to win a place in the open trials are eligible to start in the All-American races.

Bank Clearings.

Bank clearings in Waco Saturday amounted to \$377,937.80. For the seven banking days of this year, beginning Jan. 2, the clearings have amounted to \$2,792,171.10. By days the clearings have been:

Saturday, Jan. 2, \$410,297.50
Monday, Jan. 4, \$442,210.00
Tuesday, Jan. 5, \$472,409.96
Wednesday, Jan. 6, \$352,481.23
Thursday, Jan. 7, \$377,592.83
Friday, Jan. 8, \$397,242.98
Saturday, Jan. 9, \$377,937.80

Total, \$2,792,171.10

City Detective Becomes Offended and Threatens to "Blow Up" Newspaper

Because he had been called over the telephone at 1 o'clock Friday morning by a representative of the Morning News in an effort to obtain information about a hold-up in a downtown street, City Detective Sim Sheppard Saturday afternoon last took occasion to curse out the newspaper fraternally in general, and the Morning News in particular.

Sheppard, addressing a representative of this paper, declared that the next time he was called over the telephone at that hour he would "come down and blow up the paper" and would "beat the head off the man who called him up."

He refused to listen to an explanation that the newspaper was after was to obtain the name of a citizen of Waco, an assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who had been held up by a footpad in a downtown street and robbed. The Morning News had been informed the man was strangled by a negro. The police records did not show the name of the man. It was reported to The News by police at headquarters that Sheppard was the only person who knew the man's name and that he had gone home. Sheppard was called over the phone.

Saturday afternoon Sheppard met a representative of The News in the city hall. Several officers in uniform were nearby. Sheppard, cursing and beside himself with rage, made threats against the paper and against its representatives. No member of the police force attempted to stop him, although his talk was both threatening and abusive. He wore his detective badge and "gun" at the time, and was actively on duty.

NEWSPAPERS HAVE SOME RIGHTS.

It is the first purpose of the Morning News to give its readers the news. It is the purpose of

this paper to perform that function with the least inconvenience to the police force, officers in general, and private citizens. It is like to call any of these at unreasonable hours, but when the individuals called constitute the only source of information, the call is made as politely as possible and with no other purpose than that of giving the people the news, to which they are entitled.

A newspaper, serving a large constituency, and occupying at least a semi-public position, has rights and privileges, the same as a police officer, and so far as this paper is concerned, it will insist that those rights be respected by Mr. Sheppard and by every other citizen. The Morning News does not desire to hold the whole police department responsible for the conduct of Mr. Sheppard, but we do believe that these fellow members of the force who heard Mr. Sheppard's violent outburst should have restrained him from his threats upon our representative, who was unarmed and who was trying to make an explanation of the excited detective that no personal issue was involved and that he was only doing his duty.

When a citizen of the city is held up, robbed and partially choked by footpads, the public is entitled to the information. The News has always sought to give each officer of the city and county credit for the arrests he makes and that will be our policy still. But when one of these officers becomes offended when he is called upon for information, even if it be at a late hour, and announces that "that is all pin-headed newspaper men are for" and that if it occurs again he will come down and "blow up the office" and "beat the head off the reporter" who calls him, we reserve the right of letting the people know about it.

Mrs. Colquitt Gets Place as Chairman

Austin, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Colquitt has been appointed an honorary chairman of the Woman's National Made In U. S. A. league, which has its headquarters at Washington. The organization was formed for the purpose of arousing patriotic women to patronize American industries and help general prosperity.

Thomas Dermot Dies.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 10.—Thomas Dermot, father of Lady Gertrude Forbes-Robertson, and Maxine Elliott, died here today following a stroke of paralysis. He was born in Ireland and was 78 years old.

Student Has New Disease.

Baltimore, Jan. 10.—Carlisle S. Lentz, of Omaha, Neb., a medical student here, is suffering from the first case of head and mouth disease on record in this city, but is improving. Lentz is believed to have drunk milk from an infected cow.

100 Legislators Arrive in Austin

Austin, Jan. 10.—Nearly one hundred members of the legislature have arrived and among them there is very little enthusiasm over the race for speaker. While none of the three candidates gave out statements to-night, all expressed themselves as feeling confident of victory. Savage supporters declare that he holds the balance of power and that the only way to break the prospective deadlock will be to vote to drop the low man after the first ballot.

Railroad Man Dies.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 10.—John H. Dury, 67 years old, cashier of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, and for forty-five years an employee of the Pennsylvania railroad, died here today.

He became suddenly ill from heart trouble when about to enter the home of S. B. Liggett, secretary of the Pennsylvania lines west of Philadelphia, to attend his funeral.

SCOTT TO NACO FOR FARMING CAMPAIGN MAYTORENA TO SIGN AGREEMENT OF HILL HAS FOR A NUCLEUS DIVERSIFICATION

CHIEF OF STAFF OF U. S. ARMY LEAVES EL PASO FOR SONORA TO CONCLUDE NEGOTIATIONS THAT ARE EXPECTED TO END FIGHTING ALONG THE BORDER.

VILLA SOUTH FROM JUAREZ

Leader of Mexican Faction En Route Tampico, Where He Plans Concentrated Attack on Carranza Forces Holding That Port—Two Thousand Cavalrymen Marching to Nogales.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 10.—Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, left today for Naco, Ariz., where he expects to obtain the signature of Governor Maytorena of Sonora to an agreement already signed by General Hill, the Carranza defender of Naco, Sonora.

The signing of the agreement by the leaders of both Mexican factions is expected to end fighting along the border, which has been a menace to residents along the American side of the international line. From Naco General Scott will return to Washington.

General Villa left Juarez today for the south. His destination was said to be Tampico, where he plans a concentrated attack on the Carranza forces holding that port. Villa remained in Juarez until the departure of the last train bearing his troops to Casas Grandes and thence into Sonora.

What had been estimated officially as 5,000 men, bound for the western border, developed to be only about 2,000 cavalrymen, with a few machine guns, but no cannon. It will require a fortnight for this force to march from Casas Grandes to Nogales, held by the convention forces. From Nogales they are expected to proceed by train down the west coast.

Villa Forces Win Battle.

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 10.—Constitutionalist troops under Generals Antonio I. Villarreal and Maclovio Herrera were severely defeated in a three days' battle with forces of General Villa in a successful attack on Saltillo, which began at 2 o'clock Friday morning, according to advices reaching here today. Details as to the number of troops engaged and those killed or wounded are lacking, but it is reported a trainload of wounded have been brought to Monterrey for treatment.

The defeat of the constitutionalist troops is said to have resulted from a misunderstanding of orders after positions of vantage had been secured by them. While the Carranza forces were closing in on Saltillo, the cry was raised that Villa troops were among the attackers. The troops of Villarreal and Herrera became demoralized and a hasty retreat followed. It is reported also that as a result of the battle 650 constitutionalists went over to Villa's forces, consisting of men from the 6th, 7th and 9th battalions.

Villa's victorious troops followed up their advantage by driving the constitutionalists as far as Rinconada, between Saltillo and Monterrey, where another desperate but unsuccessful stand was made by the retreating forces. They are now reported to be falling back in an orderly manner toward Monterrey, where another engagement is expected.

Censorship at Monterrey.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Carranza agency here tonight made public the following dispatch received from San Antonio, Texas:

"No official news. There is strict censorship at Monterrey. Our consul at Laredo has heard that our forces are commanded by Generals Villarreal, Herrera and Santos. They have established their garrison base at Villa Garcia, 30 kilometers from Monterrey. Their advance column is in contact with the Villa troops. Battle evidently still is in progress."

Reports in Conflict.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Conflicting reports were given out tonight by the agency of the Carranza and Gutierrez factions concerning the fighting near Saltillo. Enrique C. Lorente, Washington agent of the Gutierrez government, said he received the following:

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AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS PLAN LECTURES ON ONE BIG IDEA AND WILL GO DIRECT TO TILLERS OF THE SOIL AND DISCUSS PROBLEMS WITH THEM.

TEXAS BUYS FOOD OUTSIDE

Men Interested Decline Something Is Very Wrong With System in the Lone Star State When \$200,000,000 Must Be Sent Abroad for Foodstuffs. War Alone Not Responsible.

The profitable farming campaign which will be conducted in McLennan county January 14th and 15th has for its nucleus the diversification of crops. This one big idea will be talked and discussed in all its various phases. The lecturers are agricultural experts, having had practical experience in farming.

"They will go to the farmer and talk over his problems with him on his farm," says C. M. Carroll, manager of the Holden forces, in discussing the plan of the campaign. "The old method of inviting the farmer to come to town is to receive negative experience has taught that it is not the best way of interesting the farmer and getting him to attend the meetings."

"Undoubtedly there is something radical wrong with our present way of farming. Actual facts and figures show that the great state of Texas is annually sending \$200,000,000 to northern markets to buy food and feed that can be produced at home as well or even better. Growing out of this condition has come the slogan of the profitable farming campaign, TEXAS WILL FEED HERSELF AND KEEP \$200,000,000 AT HOME."

"No one will deny that times are hard, and that there is no market for our cotton. Many are insisting that the war in Europe is the sole cause of all our troubles, but surely we cannot say that the war in Europe or any other war will ever prevent the American farmer from being hungry three times a day or will ever kill the demand for food products here or any other place in the civilized world. Other products, such as cotton, seem to be essentials of life, but on final analysis food products must be given first place. The lesson we can draw from this is that the man who produces the most essential things is most apt always to find a market. Then the farmer who lives at home, diversifies his crops, produces the demand for food products, is on the road to sure independence."

"None of the speakers will advocate the absolute cessation of raising cotton, but on the contrary they will say—let our cotton form part of a system of rotation where it fits in best. Then plant and raise those things that are most essential to the life of both man and animal. A good, well-cultivated soil is one of the most valuable and necessary assets to a farm. A garden properly planned and taken care of—the surplus fruit and vegetables being canned for winter use—will do away with having to haul a bale of cotton to town and return with the wagon filled with food products."

"In changing our system of farming it is best not to start big but begin in a small way—raise more hogs, keep more cows, horses, mules and have a flock of chickens—where what is already on the farm or buy a few of each kind of livestock and gradually increase and add to the original. Primarily and fundamentally, livestock is the basis of all permanent agriculture, and permanent agriculture does not mean a one-crop system. History will repeat itself over and over again even in agriculture—for example, the north central states, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Kansas, and others, were at one time raising mainly wheat, and the inevitable happened—pests and diseases that ruined the crop came, the wheat yields fell off greatly, the soil became less productive, the price of wheat was low, and consequently the country was financially poor. There were not the splendid farm homes and farm buildings, good roads, modern schoolhouses and churches that are found in these states today, but these things have all come about by the one-crop system, farmers realizing his mistakes and going into the perma-

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Coggins Says Sweetheart Jilts Him and He Murders

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—At the age of 15 when the youth, immediately upon his arrival from Little Rock, asked about

"My girl turned me down and I didn't care what happened to me after that. So I went to my stepmother's and got into this trouble," Coggins said tonight.

"Coggins jilted me," the girl said. "Then he came back and told me he was in trouble and would have to leave town and what train he was going to take and all that. I knew he had relatives near Little Rock, so I told the police."

Suit Seeks to Oust Alleged Bread Trust From Missouri

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 10.—Suit seeking to oust an alleged bread trust from St. Louis from doing business in Missouri will be filed here tomorrow by Attorney General Barker, he announced tonight. The suit will be directed against one company and will charge that this company formed a pool and trust agreement with several others.

The information will charge that the St. Louis bread trust was reduced from 20 to 23 ounces under the new law, thereby increasing the price of bread. The trust asserts that the company is the only one in the city. Barker said the suit is to be filed by the company's attorney, who is a 75 per cent of the trust's business in St. Louis.

GERMANY'S NEED FOR COTTON MAKES MUCH CHANGE

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national safety and then only to the extent to which this is necessary.

"We shall endeavor to keep our action within the limits of this principle on the understanding that it admits our right to interfere when such interference is not with bona fide trade between the United States and another neutral country, but with contraband destined for the enemy's country and we are ready whenever our action may unintentionally exceed this principle to make redress."

"We think that much misconception exists as to the extent to which we have, in practice, interfered with trade. Your Excellency's note seems to hold His Majesty's government responsible for the present condition of trade with neutral countries and it is stated that, through the action of His Majesty's government the products of the great industries of the United States have been denied long established markets in European countries which, though neutral, are contiguous to the seat of war. Such a result is far from being the intention of His Majesty's government and they would exceedingly regret that it should be due to their action."

"I have been unable to obtain complete or conclusive figures showing what the state of trade with these neutral countries has been recently, and I can, therefore, only ask that some further consideration should be given to the question whether United States trade with these neutral countries has been seriously affected."

"The only figures as to the total volume of trade I have seen are those for the month of November, 1914, and they are as follows, compared with the month of November, 1913:

"Exports from New York for November, 1913, and November, 1914, respectively:

Country	1913	1914
Denmark	551,000	\$7,101,000
Sweden	327,000	2,858,000
Norway	477,000	2,318,000
Italy	2,971,000	4,781,000
Holland	4,389,000	3,960,000

"It is true that there have been a falling off in cotton exports, as to which New York's figures would be no guide, but His Majesty's government have been most careful not to interfere with cotton and its place on the free list has been scrupulously maintained."

"We do not wish to lay too much stress upon incomplete statistics; the figures above are not put forward as conclusive, and we are ready to examine any further evidence with regard to the state of trade with these neutral countries, which may point to a different conclusion or show that it is the action of His Majesty's government in particular and not the existence of a state of war and consequent diminution of purchasing power and shrinkage of trade, which is responsible for adverse effects upon trade with the neutral countries."

"That the existence of a state of war on such a scale has had a very adverse effect upon certain great industries, such as the cotton trade, is admitted, but that this is due to the general cause of diminished purchasing power of such countries as France, Germany and Italy, rather than to interference with trade with neutral countries."

"In the matter of cotton, it may be recalled that the British government gave special assistance through the Liverpool cotton exchange to the renewal of consignations to the United States of not only the United Kingdom but of many neutral countries."

"Your Excellency's note refers in particular to the cotton trade. The figures taken from official returns for the export of cotton from the United States for the months during which the war has been in progress up to the end of the first three weeks of December are as follows:

"Nineteen thirteen—Fifteen million two hundred and twenty thousand pounds. 1914—35,285,000 pounds. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland are not shown separately for the whole period in the United States' returns, but are included in the heading, other Europe (that is, Europe other than the United Kingdom, Russia, France, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Holland, Italy)."

"The corresponding figures under this heading are as follows:

"1913—7,271,000 pounds. 1914—35,374,000 pounds."

"With such figures, the presumption is very strong that the bulk of cotton consigned to the United States is not only being intended, not for their own use, but that of a belligerent who cannot import it direct. It is, therefore, an imperative necessity for the safety of this country, while it is at war, that His Majesty's government should do all in their power to stop such of this import of cotton as is not genuinely destined for neutral countries."

"Your Excellency does not quote any particular shipment of cotton to Sweden which has been detained. There are, however, four consignments to Sweden, at the present time, of cotton and aluminum which, though definitely consigned to Sweden, are being detained on the ground of the possession of His Majesty's government, definitely destined for Germany."

"I cannot but feel that, with such figures before them and in such cases as those just mentioned the United States will question the propriety of the action of His Majesty's government in taking suspected cargoes to a prize court, and we are convinced that it cannot be in accord with the wish either of the government or of the people of the United States to strain the international code in favor of private interests so as to prevent Great Britain from taking such legitimate means for this purpose as are in her power."

"With regard to the seizure of foodstuffs to which Your Excellency refers, His Majesty's government is prepared to admit that foodstuffs should not be detained and put into a prize court without presumption that they are intended for the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy's government. We believe that this rule has been adhered to in practice hitherto but if the United States government has instances to the contrary, we are prepared to examine them and it is our present intention to adhere to the rule, though we cannot give an unlimited and unconditional undertaking in view of the departure by those against whom we are fighting from humanity and the uncertainty as to the extent which such rules may be violated by them in future."

"From the fourth of August last to the third of January, the number of steamships proceeding from the United States to Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Italy has been seven hundred and seventy-three. Of these there are forty-five which have consignments of cargoes while the ships themselves have been placed in prize courts and one of these has been used."

"It is, however, a well known fact that modern conditions, the danger of suspicion, the danger of contraband, the danger of being brought into port, and the danger of no other way can be exercised, and it would have to be."

"Information with the fact that"

special instructions had been given to ship rubber from the United States under another designation, to escape notice and such cases have occurred in several instances. Only by search in a port can such cases, when suspected, be discovered and be proved."

"The necessity for examination in a port may also be illustrated by a hypothetical instance, connected with cotton, which has not yet occurred. Cotton is not specifically mentioned in Your Excellency's note but I have seen public statements made in the United States that the attitude of His Majesty's government with regard to cotton has been ambiguous and thereby responsible for depression in the cotton trade. There has never been any foundation for this allegation. His Majesty's government have never put cotton on the list of contraband; they have throughout the war kept it on the free list and on every occasion when questioned on the point, they have stated their intention of adhering to this practice. But information has reached us, that, precisely because we have declared our intention of not interfering with cotton, ships carrying cotton will be specially selected to carry concealed contraband and we have been warned that copper will be concealed in bales of cotton."

"Whatever suspicions we have entertained, we have made these a ground for detaining any ship carrying cotton, but should we have information giving us real reason to believe in the case of a particular ship that the bales of cotton concealed copper or other contraband, the only way to prove our case would be to examine and weigh the bales, a process that could be carried out only by bringing the vessel into a port. In such a case, or if examination of the cargo had shown that the ship was brought before a prize court and dealt with in the ordinary way."

"The British government's reply to the American note regarding the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet has been published at Washington. The reply, which is merely preliminary, concedes the principles of the American government's contentions, dwelling upon the difficulties confronting the British government and declares that Great Britain desires to restrict its action solely to interferences with contraband destined for the enemy."

"The London papers express their approval of handling of the subject by Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs. They declare that while all possible concessions should be made where only questions of procedure are concerned England's position in the war precludes any real change in her policy."

"There is no confirmation of the report that there has been a battle of Brazil between the British cruiser Invincible and the German cruiser Von Der Thann."

"Petrograd reports that the Turkish cruisers Breslau and Hamidieh were considerably damaged in a recent battle on the Black Sea with Russian warships. In addition the Russians have sunk a number of merchant craft."

"Complaining that the Germans are holding captive French surgeons and nurses, France declares that she will repatriate German surgeons and nurses held by the French only in proportion to the French surgeons and nurses returned to France."

"On the third day after Christmas our ships explored the harbors of Trebisond and Trabzon, where they discovered nothing to arouse suspicion. In the harbor of Surmunt they burned a large number of Turkish barks loaded with cargo. East of Surmunt our ships destroyed four of the enemy's submarines and eleven sailing ships in the harbor of Rizeh. They bombarded the port of Khopa."

"According to information received here, the Turkish minelayer, Pelk-Shefket, on January 2 entered the harbor of Stenla in the Bosphorus, assisted by steam lifeboats. The Pelk-Shefket had been badly damaged around the water line and in the bow where a cannon had been disabled. The minelayer ran ashore immediately, began to leak badly and perhaps can be considered out of service for a long time."

"An official communication issued at Constantinople on January 6 said that two Turkish cruisers had been engaged with a Russian squadron of 17 units, but that the Turkish warships were not damaged."

"The Breslau, a cruiser of 4475 tons displacement, is one of the two German warships which were turned over to Turkey early in the war. The Hamidieh is a small Turkish cruiser of 3520 tons displacement and carrying a crew of 302 men."

"On the evening of Jan. 8 the French again tried to take the village of Burnhaupt by a night attack, which failed completely. Our troops took 230 more French prisoners and one machine gun, so that the war booty taken at Burnhaupt is increased to two officers and 420 men and one machine gun. The French apparently suffered heavy losses on this occasion, also great numbers of killed and injured are lying before our front and in the neighboring woods."

"Only trivial engagements took place yesterday in upper Alsace. At about midnight our troops repelled a French attack at Lower Asbach."

"The weather in the eastern theatre of war has not yet improved. The situation remains unchanged on the eastern front."

"The unimportant Russian advances south of Mlava were repulsed."

"On the rest of the western front, continues the correspondent, it has been shown that the so-called German defense is able to repel more offensive successes than is the offensive of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief. In the Argonne region heavy French losses are the only result of repeated attempts to force back the Germans."

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OPERATIONS FAIL TO SHOW MUCH CHANGE

OFFICIAL INFORMATION FROM ALL GOVERNMENTS INDICATES A SAMENESS.

AEROPLANE BOMBARDMENT

Germans Make Raid on Dunkirk in Machines, Throwing Thirty Bombs.

Neither in the east nor the west do the operations of the opposing forces show any material change, so far as the official statements, issued by the French, Germans and Russians disclose. But a late dispatch from Boulogne by way of London declares that the Germans have evacuated Lille and that that city is virtually in the possession of the British.

Dunkirk has been bombed again by German aeroplanes. Thirty bombs were thrown but the Havas Agency reports that the victims were few and the material damage was unimportant.

It is also reported that a Zeppelin airship and three German aeroplanes passed over Fumes, Dunkirk and Calais Saturday night, apparently headed for Dover, but late advices say that no hostile aircraft have been sighted at any point along the English coast.

In Russian Poland and Galicia the struggle seems to be one which embodies very small gains for a vast amount of effort. Nothing has come out of that territory to indicate a decisive result at any point.

The British government's reply to the American note regarding the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet has been published at Washington. The reply, which is merely preliminary, concedes the principles of the American government's contentions, dwelling upon the difficulties confronting the British government and declares that Great Britain desires to restrict its action solely to interferences with contraband destined for the enemy."

"The London papers express their approval of handling of the subject by Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs. They declare that while all possible concessions should be made where only questions of procedure are concerned England's position in the war precludes any real change in her policy."

"There is no confirmation of the report that there has been a battle of Brazil between the British cruiser Invincible and the German cruiser Von Der Thann."

"Petrograd reports that the Turkish cruisers Breslau and Hamidieh were considerably damaged in a recent battle on the Black Sea with Russian warships. In addition the Russians have sunk a number of merchant craft."

"Complaining that the Germans are holding captive French surgeons and nurses, France declares that she will repatriate German surgeons and nurses held by the French only in proportion to the French surgeons and nurses returned to France."

"On the third day after Christmas our ships explored the harbors of Trebisond and Trabzon, where they discovered nothing to arouse suspicion. In the harbor of Surmunt they burned a large number of Turkish barks loaded with cargo. East of Surmunt our ships destroyed four of the enemy's submarines and eleven sailing ships in the harbor of Rizeh. They bombarded the port of Khopa."

"According to information received here, the Turkish minelayer, Pelk-Shefket, on January 2 entered the harbor of Stenla in the Bosphorus, assisted by steam lifeboats. The Pelk-Shefket had been badly damaged around the water line and in the bow where a cannon had been disabled. The minelayer ran ashore immediately, began to leak badly and perhaps can be considered out of service for a long time."

"An official communication issued at Constantinople on January 6 said that two Turkish cruisers had been engaged with a Russian squadron of 17 units, but that the Turkish warships were not damaged."

"The Breslau, a cruiser of 4475 tons displacement, is one of the two German warships which were turned over to Turkey early in the war. The Hamidieh is a small Turkish cruiser of 3520 tons displacement and carrying a crew of 302 men."

"On the evening of Jan. 8 the French again tried to take the village of Burnhaupt by a night attack, which failed completely. Our troops took 230 more French prisoners and one machine gun, so that the war booty taken at Burnhaupt is increased to two officers and 420 men and one machine gun. The French apparently suffered heavy losses on this occasion, also great numbers of killed and injured are lying before our front and in the neighboring woods."

"Only trivial engagements took place yesterday in upper Alsace. At about midnight our troops repelled a French attack at Lower Asbach."

"The weather in the eastern theatre of war has not yet improved. The situation remains unchanged on the eastern front."

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THE WEATHER

JEST MY DURN LUCK!!-FATTY SMITH'S SORE FINGER HAD TO GET WELL BEFORE I HAD A CHANCE TO SEE IT!!



Voluntary Forecast. Fair and cooler weather is predicted for today by Dr. L. Block, voluntary observer and optician.

Government Forecast. Washington, Jan. 10.—Forecast: West Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday. East Texas—Fair, slightly colder Monday; Tuesday fair.

Louisiana—Fairly cloudy in west, rain in east Monday, slightly colder; Tuesday fair.

Local Temperatures. Temperatures for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock last night: Maximum 63, minimum 33 p. m., minimum 48 at 5 a. m., barometer 30.95, humidity .57, wind passage 119 miles, highest 11 miles an hour at 7:45 p. m.; rainfall .40 of an inch.

Naval Activity in Black Sea Described

Petrograd, Jan. 10.—The following semi-official statement was given out here today regarding the recent naval activity in the Black Sea:

"On Christmas eve (Jan. 6, modern calendar), our warships in the Black Sea engaged the enemy's cruisers Breslau and Hamidieh, inflicting upon them considerable damage. On the day after Christmas, our ships exploring the bay of Synope fired on several Turkish vessels loaded with cargo. The same night Russian torpedo boats sank two of the enemy's sailing ships carrying flour and took 18 men prisoners."

"On the third day after Christmas our ships explored the harbors of Trebisond and Trabzon, where they discovered nothing to arouse suspicion. In the harbor of Surmunt they burned a large number of Turkish barks loaded with cargo. East of Surmunt our ships destroyed four of the enemy's submarines and eleven sailing ships in the harbor of Rizeh. They bombarded the port of Khopa."

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French Commander-in-Chief at the Front



At the left is General Joffre, with General Foch. They are shown entering the courtyard of a French hotel used as field headquarters in the northern war zone.

Artillery Duels From Sea to Oise

Paris, Jan. 10.—The following official statement was issued today by the war office:

"From the sea to the Oise there have been artillery duels. Upon the Aisne, in the region of Soissons, the enemy, in spite of many attacks, has not been able to recapture the trenches which he had lost. At the end of the day he again bombarded So

The Top O' the Morning to You

BUT—Have you had your cup of **PRIVATE ESTATE COFFEE**?

Most people "who care" insist on Quality when purchasing Coffee—That is why we handle **P. E. Coffee**—Quality, both in cup and flavour.

3 lbs. (net) Tin for \$1.10.

The Grocery So Different

418 Austin Ave.
Caters to People Who Care

SERMON ON BONDAGE BY REV. W. P. MCRONEY

SECOND OF SERIES OF TALKS BASED ON OLD TESTAMENT TYPES AND SHADOWS.

"Deliverance from Egyptian Bondage" was the subject of the Sunday evening sermon by Pastor W. P. McRoney of the Turner Street Baptist church. He said, in part:

"This is the second of a series of sermons, based on Old Testament types and shadows. The first dealt with the bondage of the nation of Israel as typical of man's bondage to sin. This uses the nation's deliverance as illustrative of the individual's emancipation from spiritual slavery."

"In the study of this Old Testament incident the first thing compelling our attention is the subjection of a high priest, Pharaoh, knowing not the God of the Hebrews, ignorant of his purposes and unacquainted with his power and actuated by motives of financial greed, he was unwilling to let the people go. He had made his brick, built his cities and fortifications and poured their riches of productive wealth into his coffers. Of course, he did not want them to go. The cost would be too great and he considered it foolish in them to want to go. Not until he had exhausted every means in his power, sought every possible compromise, and been brought low under the mighty hand of God were they permitted to leave the land. First he agreed, if they would but go a little way into the wilderness, thus making their return sure. Then he wanted them to go and leave their loved ones and at last reduced to dire straits said that they might go if they would but leave their cattle and herds."

"How like this is a sinner's fight for liberty from evil. The world imposes the objections of financial loss and tries to keep the seeking sinner from a saving God. If followed there they resort to compromise suggesting that if one must be religious that he do not go very far in the matter or else not force it on his loved ones and by all means that they not take his religion into his business. Many are thus hoodwinked by the world's plea and led to barter away their eternal interests for there can be no deliverance on half way ground. One must come all the way to God or not at all. Another great lesson is that their deliverance must come from within. The people were subject without to one stronger than they. No power of organization, no warlike skill, no political pull nor money or service was theirs to purchase their freedom. The hand of a despotic forced eye was ever alert to see that they gained no advantage to secure their freedom. Thus the sinner is slave to his carnal nature, with its full passions, and to Satan who dominates all to his eternal destruction. He has no powers in himself, nor price in his hand to purchase his side source for help. But not to the outside about him, where man dwells for his fellows are in like distress; nor to the outside beneath him, for Satan will draw his feet down to the outside mire. He must look to the outside above him to God, the I Am of Israel, the Christ of the Gospels."

"The third lesson taught us is that there can be no deliverance without the shedding of blood. God directed that each Hebrew family properly prepare a lamb for sacrifice, slay it in the evening, sprinkle its blood upon the lintel and doorpost, and eat of its flesh, girded ready for the visit of the death angel, who was to pass over the land and destroy the firstborn in every household not so protected, as the last act in the subjection of a hindering Pharaoh. Then, so now, there is and can be no safety outside the sheltering blood of the Lamb of God. It is not said, 'When I see your good works, or your moral attainments, but when I see the blood of the slain lamb hid the poor Israelite from the wrath of God upon Egypt, so the shed blood of His only begotten Son shall suffice for those who have trusted therein when the visit of His wrath shall be broken upon all the earth. There is a fountain opened in the house of David for sin and for uncleanness, and the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin.'"

"No Report of Battle. Rio Janeiro, Jan. 10.—The Havas agency has received no confirmation of the reported naval battle between the British cruiser Invincible and the German cruiser Von Der Thann off Rio Grande del Norte. Naval officials here place little credence in the report."

"Hearings of Protests. Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 10.—Hearings on the protest of the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association against proposed increases in freight rates on lumber to Ohio river points will begin here Wednesday before Edgar Watkins, special examiner for the interstate commerce commission."

"It is contended that the new rates, which it is estimated would increase freight charges an average of 18 per cent, would eliminate the southern lumberman as a competitor for business north of the Ohio river."

"Musical comedy at the Cozy.—(Adv.)"

WHO ARE THE RICH?

PASTOR CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PREACHES SERMON FOR YOUNG.

POOR WITHOUT CONFIDENCE DWELLS IN THE HOVELS

Must Have Respect and Good Will of Fellow Man or Wealth Counts for Naught.

"Who are the rich?" was the subject of Rev. E. E. Ingram's sermon at the Central Presbyterian church last night. It was intended mostly for the young, that they might be led to get the right view of life. The text was taken from Paul's first letter to Timothy, sixth chapter, verse 17, "Nor trust in uncertain riches."

"This text," said the speaker, "seems to recognize two kinds of riches—the certain and the uncertain. One can be depended upon, while the other is a very uncertain quantity. It is the raising of this question that leads me to answer the one I have chosen as a subject for this sermon—'Who are the rich?' The form of the question floods your minds with illustrious names. You could quickly arrange a catalogue that no one will question when it comes to passing upon their being accounted rich as ordinarily termed."

"And yet it is possible that every one of these is a very, very poor man. No matter how wealthy one may be in this world's goods he is a poor man unless he enjoys the confidence and good will of his fellow man."

To possess large material wealth does not in itself constitute a rich man. I would not undertake to say that such may not be rich in the true sense. It is quite possible to possess both certain and uncertain riches at the same time. Material wealth is not an end in itself, at least. We must have men of wealth. The world needs them. But material wealth must not be the only thing they have to commend them."

"Neither are those who enjoy a wide reputation necessarily rich in their field of endeavor. To such all honor must be paid. Let no man dim the crown of the man who justly wears one. And yet this must be placed in the catalogue of uncertain riches, for it is a wealth that would crown today and crumble tomorrow."

"One may also be rich in scholarship and yet be poor. It is a most wonderful thing to be able to read the thoughts of God. It is quite easy to tell what God thought a million years ago, and it is just as easy to look around about you and above you, and tell what God is thinking today. All that can be done, and one is exceedingly poor. One can be very close to God and at the same time be very far from him. One must not discount scholarship, but rather encourage it. And yet that in itself may not be wealth."

"Let me tell you what real wealth is, and who are the rich, not these who have rich labor unselfishly for the betterment of others. This may be done in a multitude of ways. The chemist may spend years working out some formula, and rest at last in a pauper's grave, and yet die rich, having discovered a formula that will reduce the death rate, or human suffering. He is the world's benefactor. He has subtracted from his own convenience and pleasure, but added much to the welfare of the world. The obscure person may unselfishly labor to better the conditions of others. They may go among the poor and lowly, help to clothe and send their children to school, or make working conditions more tolerable. Such are the rich. They are the ones who improve conditions to increase happiness. Every genuine smile you bring to others makes you richer, and every heartache will make you poorer. This is a wealth that cannot be taken away. The man of old you have chosen the good part that cannot be taken away from you."

"Again, they are rich who can truly enjoy the good things about them. You are rich if you can do this, and poor if you cannot. Can you stroll out into the fields and enjoy the melody of the birds? Can you pause long enough in your mad rush through life to enjoy the flowers that grow by the roadside? Can you watch the little children play and forget the cares of life? Have you really ever stopped long enough to take a look at the world God has given you? Do you ever think of how much real good there is about you? If you can with your eyes and heart give thanks to see, if you can hear his music all about you, if you can drink in the fragrance of his flowers and enjoy the odor of the pines, if you can taste the fruits of the earth and think of him who gave them, if you can admire the delicate texture of the lily and admire its beauty, if you can do all this and not think of sordid gain, you are rich. To be able to see and enjoy just the commonplace things about you is the greatest riches. We call our senses to the best things in life in order to gain the things that are but fleeting. Go out into the fields and forests, and commune with God, and see how rich you are. If you can enjoy life and all around you, if you can sleep well, and if you can enjoy three good meals a day, if you can see in all these their real worth, then you are rich. If you cannot, you are poor no matter the size of your bank account."

"The man of old who can bequeath a good name to his children. The Good Book says that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches. To leave wealth may be to bequeath the lawsuits and family quarrels, and consequent estrangements. But a good name leaves that which binds and which abides. In making a good name one is not trusting in uncertain riches."

"Last of all, they are rich who enjoy a good rating with God. None are richer than those who enjoy that. It is pleasant, I doubt not, to find yourself well rated in Bradstreet and Dun's agency. But how better to find you have a good rating with God. Who has such a rating is rich, and his riches are not of the uncertain kind."

"That God is an everlasting presence and a guarantee of safety to those with whom He dwells was stressed last night by Rev. W. P. Witsell, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal church."

He took as his text Psalm 48: 2, "The hills of Zion is a joyous place, and a joy of the whole earth; upon the north side lieth the city of the great king; God is well known in her palaces as a sure refuge."

The speaker gave an interesting account of the circumstances under which the Psalm was written. Jerusalem was being attacked by the Philistines, but the people kept their faith in God, he said, and the Psalmist even described the city as "a joyous place."

In like manner, he said that any place today would be "a joyous place," where the presence of God was felt.

He said in part: "God dwells in palaces as well as in hovels. This Psalm was written during the siege of Jerusalem. The city was well fortified and those within believed that God was with them, and inside with them. The beauty of Jerusalem was not in her walls or fortifications, but in the belief that God was with them."

GOD'S PRESENCE SAFETY GUARANTEE

PASTOR WITSELL OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH TAKES TEXT FROM PSALMS.

POOR WITHOUT CONFIDENCE DWELLS IN THE HOVELS

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"This text," said the speaker, "seems to recognize two kinds of riches—the certain and the uncertain. One can be depended upon, while the other is a very uncertain quantity. It is the raising of this question that leads me to answer the one I have chosen as a subject for this sermon—'Who are the rich?' The form of the question floods your minds with illustrious names. You could quickly arrange a catalogue that no one will question when it comes to passing upon their being accounted rich as ordinarily termed."

"And yet it is possible that every one of these is a very, very poor man. No matter how wealthy one may be in this world's goods he is a poor man unless he enjoys the confidence and good will of his fellow man."

To possess large material wealth does not in itself constitute a rich man. I would not undertake to say that such may not be rich in the true sense. It is quite possible to possess both certain and uncertain riches at the same time. Material wealth is not an end in itself, at least. We must have men of wealth. The world needs them. But material wealth must not be the only thing they have to commend them."

"Neither are those who enjoy a wide reputation necessarily rich in their field of endeavor. To such all honor must be paid. Let no man dim the crown of the man who justly wears one. And yet this must be placed in the catalogue of uncertain riches, for it is a wealth that would crown today and crumble tomorrow."

"One may also be rich in scholarship and yet be poor. It is a most wonderful thing to be able to read the thoughts of God. It is quite easy to tell what God thought a million years ago, and it is just as easy to look around about you and above you, and tell what God is thinking today. All that can be done, and one is exceedingly poor. One can be very close to God and at the same time be very far from him. One must not discount scholarship, but rather encourage it. And yet that in itself may not be wealth."

"Let me tell you what real wealth is, and who are the rich, not these who have rich labor unselfishly for the betterment of others. This may be done in a multitude of ways. The chemist may spend years working out some formula, and rest at last in a pauper's grave, and yet die rich, having discovered a formula that will reduce the death rate, or human suffering. He is the world's benefactor. He has subtracted from his own convenience and pleasure, but added much to the welfare of the world. The obscure person may unselfishly labor to better the conditions of others. They may go among the poor and lowly, help to clothe and send their children to school, or make working conditions more tolerable. Such are the rich. They are the ones who improve conditions to increase happiness. Every genuine smile you bring to others makes you richer, and every heartache will make you poorer. This is a wealth that cannot be taken away. The man of old you have chosen the good part that cannot be taken away from you."

"Again, they are rich who can truly enjoy the good things about them. You are rich if you can do this, and poor if you cannot. Can you stroll out into the fields and enjoy the melody of the birds? Can you pause long enough in your mad rush through life to enjoy the flowers that grow by the roadside? Can you watch the little children play and forget the cares of life? Have you really ever stopped long enough to take a look at the world God has given you? Do you ever think of how much real good there is about you? If you can with your eyes and heart give thanks to see, if you can hear his music all about you, if you can drink in the fragrance of his flowers and enjoy the odor of the pines, if you can taste the fruits of the earth and think of him who gave them, if you can admire the delicate texture of the lily and admire its beauty, if you can do all this and not think of sordid gain, you are rich. To be able to see and enjoy just the commonplace things about you is the greatest riches. We call our senses to the best things in life in order to gain the things that are but fleeting. Go out into the fields and forests, and commune with God, and see how rich you are. If you can enjoy life and all around you, if you can sleep well, and if you can enjoy three good meals a day, if you can see in all these their real worth, then you are rich. If you cannot, you are poor no matter the size of your bank account."

"The man of old who can bequeath a good name to his children. The Good Book says that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches. To leave wealth may be to bequeath the lawsuits and family quarrels, and consequent estrangements. But a good name leaves that which binds and which abides. In making a good name one is not trusting in uncertain riches."

"Last of all, they are rich who enjoy a good rating with God. None are richer than those who enjoy that. It is pleasant, I doubt not, to find yourself well rated in Bradstreet and Dun's agency. But how better to find you have a good rating with God. Who has such a rating is rich, and his riches are not of the uncertain kind."

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HEREDITY DOCTRINE MINUS CONFIDENCE

REV. CULVER PREACHES SERMON ON "THE POWER OF GODLINESS."

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A Word of Precaution.

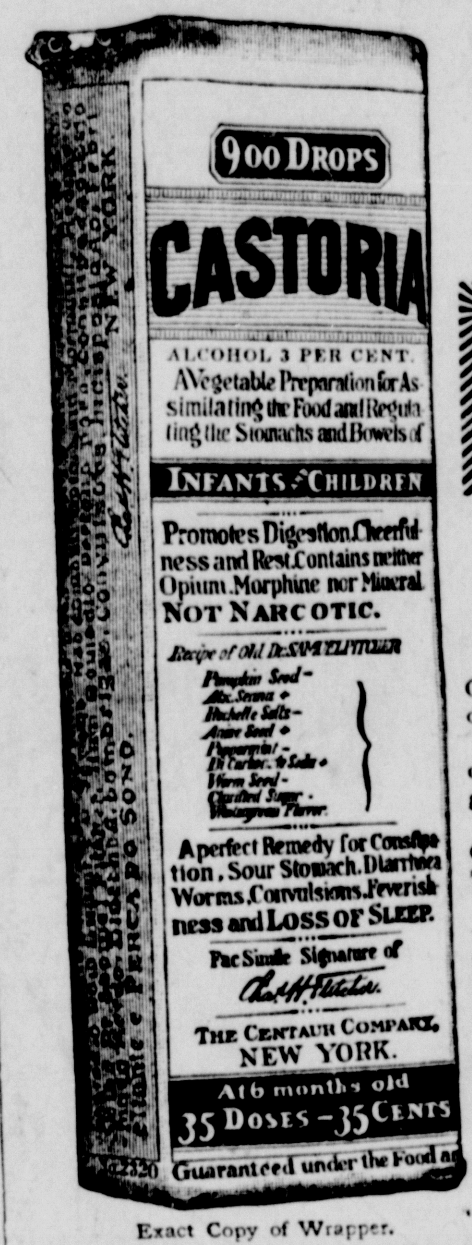
JUST wherein lies the reason for the use of vegetable preparations for infants and children?

Why are any but vegetable preparations unsafe for infants and children? Why are Syrups, Cordials and Drops condemned by all Physicians and most laymen?

Why has the Government placed a ban on all preparations containing, among other poisonous drugs, Opium in its variously prepared forms and pleasing tastes, and under its innumerable names?

These are questions that every Mother will do well to inquire about.

Any Physician will recommend the keeping of Fletcher's Castoria in the house for the common ailments of infants and children.



Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Letters from Prominent Druggists addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

S. J. Briggs & Co., of Providence, R. I., say: "We have sold Fletcher's Castoria in our three stores for the past twenty years and consider it one of the best preparations on the market."

Mansur Drug Co., of St. Paul, Minn., says: "We are not in the habit of recommending proprietary medicines, but we never hesitate to say a good word for Castoria. It is a medical success."

Hegeman & Co., of New York City, N. Y., say: "We can say for your Castoria that it is one of the best selling preparations in our stores. That is conclusive evidence that it is satisfactory to the users."

W. H. Chapman, of Montreal, Que., says: "I have sold Fletcher's Castoria for many years and have yet to hear of one word other than praise of its virtues. I look upon your preparation as one of the few so called patent medicines having merit and unhesitatingly recommend it as a safe household remedy."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS BEARS

the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

SCOTT TO NACO FOR MAYTORENA TO SIGN AGREEMENT OF HILL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

telegram from General Villa at Juarez summarizing his reports from the commander at Saltillo:

"After the capture of Saltillo General Angeles pursued the enemy, attacking them finally at Ramos Arizpe, state of Coahuila, and engaging in a big battle there. The Carranza forces were commanded by Generals Antonio Villareal and Luis Gutierrez, Madroño Herrera and Governor Acuña. Our forces completely defeated them, capturing all their artillery and numerous prisoners. 'We regret the death of General Sereno in this battle.'"

Carranza agency issued the following: "Information received tonight from A. C. Villareal, collector of customs at Saltillo, Mexico, states that a force of Villareal's was defeated last night between Cardenas and Colatan, they being driven across one side of the Rio Grande into Saltillo where fighting already was under way and continued today. The Villa troops at Saltillo are being led by Emilio and Raoul Madero, brothers of the late president."

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Out-of-Town Society

MARLIN.

M. W. Carroll was a business visitor to Waco this week.

Miss Harriett Somerville is visiting friends in Waco.

J. M. Nash of Waco was in Marlin this week on business.

S. P. Wetherill of Lake Charles, La., has just arrived for a course of hot baths.

Dr. K. H. Ainsworth was in Marlin this week attending the Falls County Medical Society.

T. M. Benus, late of Sulphur Springs, is in Marlin making arrangements to make his home with us.

Mrs. and Mrs. G. V. Wells of Des Moines, Iowa, are now in Marlin for the benefit of the celebrated hot baths.

Mrs. E. W. Bounds attended a meeting of the board of managers of the State Training School at Gatesville this week.

Mrs. Mabel Bunch, after a most enjoyable visit to parents and friends, returned to her studies in Nashville, Tenn., last Sunday.

Mrs. J. G. Williams, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Peacock, during the Christmas holidays, returned to her home in Fitzgerald, Ga., this week.

Miss Pauline Cheever, who is attending Belmont college this winter, spent the Christmas holidays at home with her parents and returned to Washington last Sunday.

Dr. R. H. Loughridge of Berkeley, Cal., who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. J. T. Somerville, left this week for Waco, where he will spend a short time with his brother before returning to California.

L. P. Brown, traffic manager of the Western Union Telegraph company at Dallas, is in Marlin for his health and reports great benefit from the hot baths—another walking advertisement for Marlin's hot well.

Mrs. C. W. Evans visited in Waco Monday.

Mrs. T. M. Bowman visited in Waco the first of the week.

Miss Ruby Harper spent the holidays with relatives in Waco.

Miss Ruby Cole was a guest of relatives in Waco the first of the week.

Mrs. Ed Van Zandt and children visited relatives in Waco a few days.

Miss Katharine Gardner of Waco was the guest of Miss Alice Hudson the past week.

Miss Kate Maxey was the guest of Mrs. John Ed Brown of Rosenthal several days.

Miss Margarette Connally of McGregor was the guest last week of Miss Hattie Taylor.

Miss Agnes Hudson, a teacher in the Eddy school, spent the holidays with home folks in Lorena.

Miss Ollie Stewart, who teaches in the Hewitt school, spent the holidays with home folks in Lorena.

Miss Lucile Bowman returned home the first of the week from a visit to her sister, Mrs. John Ed Brown, of Rosenthal.

Miss Ruth Gillespie entertained the L. F. T. club, an organization of the high school girls, one evening last week.

Miss Ona Peacock entertained a number of young people at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Peacock, east of town, Friday night in honor of her guests, the Misses Tallent of Waco.

New Year's day Mrs. Berry Stanford

Situation Without Change, Says Vienna

WACO MORNING NEWS

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The Morning News should be delivered throughout the City of Waco by 6:30 a. m., and subscribers failing to receive the paper at that time will confer favor by phoning the Circulation Department, both phones 1132, and a copy will be sent by special messenger.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of The Morning News will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the management.

Publishers' Notice.

The Southern Publishing Company, in taking over the properties of the News Publishing Company, necessarily agreed to fulfill all existing contracts, advertising and otherwise. Our readers may therefore find advertisements in these columns not indorsed by the general policy of The News.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

Detroit's board of trade, an ordinary commercial organization, has done an extraordinary thing. Under criticism from the vice president of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country that "you fellows sit snug and complacent and don't care what becomes of your workmen," each member of the board of trade went out and got a job for one of the city's large number of unemployed, says the San Antonio Light. This enterprise was not undertaken in the name of charity. The members of the board acted on the suggestion of the industrial magnate referred to, that to help the unemployed under present conditions is not charity, but justice.

"That was the beginning," says the Philadelphia Evening Ledger, "of Detroit's campaign for the assistance of the city's unemployed." What was the end?

The campaign has not reached the final stage; in fact, the end is not even in sight and may not be until a complete readjustment of economic conditions shall have been effected. But the plan has already given comparative independence to hundreds of men for whose labor there formerly appeared to be no demand. What has been the cost to the city of Detroit? Nothing. Not only that, but apparently the city has saved money. As a result of the plan work has been started on millions of dollars' worth of contracts that would otherwise have been held up until spring.

The part of society which fortune has favored seems to be growing more and more conscious of its responsibility for the other part. That consciousness has been made keener by the European war and the adverse conditions imposed thereby. Now no one can afford to sit "snug and complacent," regardless of how securely one may be entrenched behind present prosperity. Employers of labor, especially, should guard themselves against such an attitude.

Just now labor is passing through a trying period. There has been a decrease in the non-producers' demand for many of the products of labor—luxuries, for the most part, which none but the non-producers ordinarily consume. But before the end of Europe's wealth-destroying war, the demand for the necessities of life will have more than offset the lack of demand for luxuries. Labor and land will play increasingly important roles in the process of production, and capital, in the form of money, will play a correspondingly less part. For, of what use would money be if there were nothing of value for which to exchange it? Gold, which will be plentiful in comparison with commodities for human consumption, will lose much of its wonted purchasing power, and the power that gold loses will be gained by labor.

Since such a readjustment is economically inevitable, the more rapidly labor comes into its own the less adversely will the process affect all classes concerned. Today many laborers are out of work, for the reason, as stated, that vital wants are becoming more common. Tomorrow—as the world counts time—unemployment will be a rare condition, a condition for which the unemployed alone will be responsible. The more seriously vital human wants become, the more exceptional will unemployment be. Conversely, the more rapidly unemployment disappears, the less serious will vital wants become. To find generally profitable employment for all who seek work is therefore an enterprise which must benefit society as a whole.

We have painless dentistry, wireless telegraphy and fireless cookers, but no scientist has yet perfected a drunk-less booze that anybody will spend good money for.

SENATOR TERRELL'S MISTAKE.

State Senator and Comptroller-elect Terrell has abandoned his plan to amend the Allison law before Governor-elect Ferguson takes office and has given out the following statement of his reasons:

"In announcing my intention to attempt to perfect the Allison law during the first few days of the session, and in time for the approval of Governor Colquitt, I realized full well that the task would be impossible if I did not have the co-operation of a majority of the members of each house, but as the prohibitionists are in control in both the house and senate, I did not anticipate the least trouble from that source. Not caring to undertake to draft such an important measure alone, I called upon the attorney general's department for assistance and sent out a circular letter to each member of the house and senate inviting suggestions and their co-operation, both in the preparation of the bill and its passage.

"I have received a sufficient number of replies thoroughly to convince that my efforts to prevent the shipment of liquor into dry territory will be of no avail, and for this reason I have abandoned my intention to introduce such a bill. Letters in my possession and recent interviews in the press from prohibition members of the legislature make it clear that that element of the party is not in favor of a law that will prevent the shipment of intoxicants into dry territory at this particular time, for this could have been accomplished without in the least interfering with the policies of the incoming administration, had I received their co-operation.

"Of course, I am somewhat surprised that men who have always posed as prohibitionists should take stage-fright when an effort is made to restore a law that met the approval of almost every member of the legislature only a short time ago, even though the effort is made by one who does not believe in statewide prohibition."

Senator Terrell is mistaken when he says responsibility for failure of the legislature to amend the Allison law rests upon the prohibition members of that body.

Mr. Ferguson and his administration must shoulder that responsibility.

By no hair-splitting legerdemain can the prohibitionists of Texas be made responsible for the conditions which place it beyond the power of a majority of the members of the legislature to prevent the shipment of liquor into dry territory.

The veto power of the governor is equal to two-thirds of the legislature.

The lieutenant governor, who is also president of the senate, is an anti-prohibitionist and he will appoint the senate committees. It is very unlikely that a senate committee, appointed by a lieutenant governor who has endorsed the anti-liquor legislation policy of Mr. Ferguson, would report a liquor bill favorably. The senate committee alone would have power to defeat Senator Terrell's plan to rush legislation through before the new governor takes office.

It is true that the newly elected lieutenant governor does not take office until January 19, but Senator Terrell knows that the acting president of the senate announces the senate committees as made up by the incoming lieutenant governor.

Senator Terrell's statement is interesting chiefly for what it does not say. He expresses disappointment at the failure of prohibitionists to rally to his aid, but he is silent as the grave about the opposition of the anti to his program. When he has overcome the opposition of his anti-prohibitionist colleagues and has assurance that a senate committee appointed by an anti-prohibitionist president of the senate will promptly report his bills he will then be in position to place responsibility for failure upon prohibitionist members if they fail to support him.

These European warlords are a suspicious lot. The Texas Cottonseed Oil association donated a carload of cottonseed flour to the poor of Belgium; but inasmuch as the Belgians have never used cottonseed flour as food, the association desired to insert in each sack complete directions for preparing food from the flour. The relief committee, however, advised that this would not be permitted and it was doubtful even if such marks as "ABC, Cottonseed Flour" would be permitted. As a result of this pigheadedness on the part of the military authorities the Texas donors will have directions for using cottonseed flour prepared in pamphlet form and shipped to Belgium through the relief committee, but there is no way provided to insure that the family receiving a sack of flour will also get a pamphlet telling how to use it. It has recently been learned that all Christmas packages sent from the United States to Belgian children were opened at the border and all written matter taken out. In the light of these happenings it is not surprising that the world has set itself against militarism and all its attendant tomfoolery.

Information comes from Austin that bills will be introduced in the Thirty-fourth legislature to amend the laws so as to permit horse racing and prize fighting in Texas. Evidently the sports have misinterpreted the verdict of the people in July.

This is the year for Texas farmers to get hold of the world's leg and pull it until it begins to crack in the thighbone sockets.—Houston Post. That's what the western farmers are doing now and they are preparing to get a firmer grip next year.

The decision of the federal court annulling the anti-alien labor law of Arizona is more than a vindication of the federal constitution. It is a diplomatic document of far reaching importance.

OPPOSITION TO SHIPPING BILL.

The Houston Post locates the African in the woodpile of Republican opposition to the shipping bill when it says "the truth of the matter is, the opposition to the shipping bill comes from the advocates of a permanent subsidy, which the American people do not approve."

If it were proposed that the government engage permanently in the business of ocean transportation many of us might choose a permanent subsidy as a preferable alternative, but the bill now before the senate expressly provides that the adventure is to be temporary and that when government owned ships have relieved the congestion of American products now awaiting transportation to market and has pioneered new trade routes for American commerce the government is to retire and leave the field to private enterprise.

How imperative the demand is for action by the government is shown by the unchallenged fact that ship owners are now charging more for freight on a single cargo than a vessel is worth, and Texas cotton buyers are paying as much as \$22.50 a bale to ship cotton to Bremen, a figure that is so exorbitant and extortionate that one stands appalled at the rapacity of the men who exact such tolls, and it is such extortion, as the Post well says, that explains why cotton commands 18 cents a pound in Germany and less than eight cents in Texas.

A temporary government-owned merchant marine would not only speedily correct the situation and relieve our commerce of the leeches who are sucking its lifeblood, but it would also go far towards establishing new rules of ocean shipping during times of war. There is no valid reason why neutral commerce should be subject to the whims and caprices of belligerent nations, and the time will come when neutral powers will not tolerate such practices. When a government-owned merchant vessel sails for Europe with a cargo of American products a new code of "search and seizure" rules will go into effect, and the incident will mark the beginning of the end of senseless interference with neutral shipping by the warships of belligerent nations.

WOULD PROTECT FUR-BEARING ANIMALS IN TEXAS.

Protection to fur-bearing animals in Texas will be asked of the Texas legislature to assemble at Austin tomorrow. It may surprise some people to know that there are enough fur-bearing animals in the state to justify legislation in their behalf, but that this is so and the reasons for desiring their protection are eloquently set forth in this letter from C. M. Miller of Dallas to the members of the Texas legislature:

"Dallas, Texas, January 1, 1915—Dear Sir: We, as a body, ask our senators and representatives of Texas to help us keep our boys at home, by trying to help us protect the fur-bearing animals, so that these boys may find a pleasure without going to the towns and cities to hunt up moving picture shows, pool rooms, saloons and all manner of evil.

"Let the boy have a dog and gun; let him hunt the coon, fox, cat and all the little fur-bearing animals. Don't let them be exterminated, without you trying to help us protect them; for, if you don't help us, these animals will go as the buffalo and the passenger pigeon.

"Think of that little passenger pigeon, which sat in its cage at the Zoological Garden of Cincinnati, Ohio, for eighteen years, alone, and the commissioners writing and advertising and offering \$5000 for a mate for it. But no; too late, too late! All was gone, never to return—exterminated!

"The fur-bearing animals are the greatest friends today the Texas farmer has in the world; for they are the only natural enemies known to man that destroy mice, moles, rats, ground squirrels, grasshoppers, crickets and locusts, which are reported by the United States agricultural department as destroying eighty to ninety million dollars a year in crops.

"Why not help us save what few are left! Stop this band of renegade trappers who are going through our country, sweeping it clean of all animal life; catching coons, opossums, fox, cat and everything that comes their way.

"I have seen with my own eyes deer killed and skinned for their hides; and just one little steak cut out of the ham to eat, by those 'game hogs.' They have no home, but roam from one man's land to another, and have no regard for property whatever.

"Help us save what is left of our fur-bearing animals, for they were put here by the Almighty for a purpose.

"We, as a body, 'The Hunters of Texas,' ask your support.

Yours truly,
"C. M. MILLER."

The agricultural department of the United States estimates that damage to the extent of eighty million dollars is done annually to farmers by field mice, ground squirrels, moles, grasshoppers and the like, and states that an examination of the stomachs of foxes and other fur-bearing animals shows that 90 per cent of the food of these animals consists of the above mentioned pests. The department has issued a booklet warning farmers against the killing of foxes, skunk and the like, emphasizing the possibility of fur-bearing animals becoming extinct and thus leaving farm lands unprotected from depredations of these pests.

The European war having stopped importation of furs from foreign countries, dealers in the United States are making an effort to induce trappers to supply the trade with pelts of such small animals as mentioned above. If protection is to be extended at all it must be done promptly, or there will be no game left to protect.

"Food for the Gods"

"In every civilized country of the world the dark brown cake of commercial chocolate is known, and wherever candies and confections delight the appetite for sweets shared by many of the adults and practically all of the children of all nations, the chocolate-coated bon-bon is a favorite. Chocolate has become both food and drink in many lands, but of the millions who now use it comparatively few know that it is made from a bean which grows on a beautiful tropical tree," writes Edward Albes in the January number of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union. Still, it is quite an old story, this drinking of chocolate, cocoa or cacao, as the author points out in his story. Columbus is said to have introduced the delightful drink into Europe, for cacao is indigenous to the tropical regions of the Americas, and prior to the discovery of the western world it was unknown elsewhere.

Chocolate, as it was known by the Aztecs of Mexico, formed the favorite beverage of the luxurious Montezuma, no less than 50 years being prepared for that monarch's daily consumption. The Incas of Peru cultivated great fields of cacao, and the concoction made from the bean had been in use among them for centuries before the Spanish conquest.

So the story of cacao is rather old in the "new" world, and a little over 400 years young in the "old." Theobroma cacao is the scientific name of the tree, and it means "food for the gods." It is found most plentifully in Ecuador, Brazil, Trinidad, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic. It grows to a height of 15 to 18 feet when cultivated. The fruit is a pod shaped like a cucumber, from 7 to 10 inches long and from 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The pod has a thick leathery rind, and its interior is divided into 5 long cells in each of which is a row of from 5 to 10 seeds imbedded in a soft pink pulp. These seeds, which look much like thick almonds, are the cacao beans of commerce.

The picking on large plantations generally takes place twice a year, although there are no regular seasons, the trees frequently having buds, flowers and fully ripened pods on them at the same time. The pods, which grow directly out of the trunk as well as from the limbs, are cut off with a specially designed instrument known as a cacao "picker," a sharp V-shaped blade attached to a long pole, and so constructed that each pod may be cut from the tree by skilled workmen without damaging either the other pods or the limbs of the tree. The severed pods are gathered in heaps and left lying on the ground for a day or two before being opened and the beans extracted or shelled. After the acid juice and pulp has been removed the beans are sorted according to size and state of ripeness, and then taken to the "sweating boxes." These are made of wood, are cubic in form, and from 3 or 4 feet each way in size. They are provided with a grating at the base through which the liquid products of fermentation can pass away. The beans are placed in these receptacles and allowed to ferment for several days, and then taken out and dried by the natural agency of the sun or by the mechanical means of hot air blasts. They are then ready for the market.

Upon their arrival at the factory the beans are usually blended to get the best results, and then roasted, crushed, and the husk removed. The residue ground to the fineness of flour and by this reduction process become a thick, viscous liquid, owing to the presence in the beans of the fat, or "cocoa butter," as it is called. Up to this point all products of cacao are about the same. But if the product we know as "cocoa" is desired, this paste is placed between sheets of fine cloth and then put into presses and massed. After the mass has been extracted the cacao is dried and pulverized. In other words, chocolate is cacao with the fat left in, while cocoa is cacao with the fat extracted. Both preparations have stimulating and nutritive qualities, the first due to the presence of the alkaloid called theobromine, similar to caffeine, the active principle of coffee, while the nutritive value, which makes a food as well as a drink, is due to the oils and vegetable ingredients of the cacao bean. In a cup of chocolate made from the pure product all the nutritive factors are retained. Some idea as to the popularity of chocolate may be gained when it is stated that the United States consumed 251,582 tons of cacao in 1913 and that in the first five months of 1914 no less than 124,549 tons were consumed. Of the last amount Ecuador alone furnished 25,935 tons.

Two-Family Garden

The garden spot is the most productive fraction of an acre on most farms, yet on many it is often one of the most neglected in many respects. In the busy rush of modern life, the work it is manured, possibly, and plowed and planted, or partly planted, and then the care of it falls to the women and children. If the farmer carefully considers the proportion of the family living that depends on the garden, he would realize that it deserves much more careful attention than it receives from him.

Not only can the garden be made much more profitable, and help out the family ration by increasing it, but also by balancing it somewhat better, but it can be made a means of considerable supplement to the income received from the principal farm industries. By having a two-family garden—that is, raising garden stuff enough for two families and finding a customer in town or city who would like to have garden (and other) products direct from the farm at less than each week—more could be realized from the farm, both for the family table and the family purse. Many a town or city housewife would be glad to receive a good-sized market basket of fresh garden stuff direct from the producer by parcel post, express, or direct delivery by the farmer's own conveyance—whatever would prove most satisfactory and economical.

While there is quite a list of vegetables that can be grown in practically any garden, yet very many gardens are limited to a comparatively small number of vegetables, a few others being included rather incidentally. In undertaking to conduct a two-family garden one of the first things of importance is to secure contact with the town or city consumer to be supplied. This is important because the city family has probably been used to getting kinds of vegetables that the farmer has not raised, at least not in any quantity, and the plans for next year's garden should be begun as early as possible. The kinds of vegetables to be raised should be decided upon after

General Joffre, a Lover of His Men

(The following article was printed in the Matin, headed "Our Joffre," and marked as "The Roadside Notes of a Soldier" under which general title the editor, M. Stephane Lauzanne, has been contributing to his paper some of the best sketches of the war that have appeared in France.)

Volumes have been written on him, and yet nothing has been said, or at least all has not been said, and that is my excuse for trying his portrait. The great distinction of Joffre is that he was perhaps the only man who guessed the kind of war which we are witnessing. I can still hear him saying to me:

"It is no longer the generals-in-chief who will in future win battles; it will be the colonels and even the simple captains. Battles will be engaged along fronts of 250 to 300 miles, and along such a distance the will of a single man has scarcely any hold. One can make but few combinations or use many resources."

The general-in-chief's role then will be almost finished when he has brought to a determined point on the line of battle all the armies which ought to take part in it. The role of the colonels and captains will commence as soon as the firing has begun. It is they who will decide the fate of the combat. The troops which will win will be those who hold out the longest and have the most endurance, energy and faith in final success."

He said that to me in August, 1912, some days before going to direct the grand maneuvers in Touraine, where General Gallieni called on him to show some of his magnificent qualities of coolness and method. The generalissimo's words, which I registered in the Matin, have remained engraved on my memory. And I can still see in the half light of his office in the superior council of war at the Invalides the man with his blue, limpid eyes, and hear his voice, slow and almost bass. Never did my eye lose sight of him. I can still hear his voice utter a prophecy more striking in its fulfillment.

Likened to Roman Chiefs.

Never, furthermore, even in a country which can pride itself on having had the greatest leaders in history, has there been a figure more pure. The image of Fabius has been evoked, to whom the Roman legions gave the name of "Cunctator," "the Delayer," but Joffre is more and better than a Fabius.

It is true that by his simplicity and modesty he recalls the early chiefs of Rome when the republic shone with its anstermost, most radiant brightness. But he has also the role of a modern ruler. He has a magnificent power for work, invincible common sense and profound taste for economy which make him a miser with the blood of his soldiers. He has also the fearlessness of French life and the unmovable faith of French souls in the destiny of the country. He has, in a word, all that is good and superior in French intelligence and thought. And, it is for that that we, his subordinates, have given him the name that sums up the best in our eyes by calling him "Our Joffre." Yes, "ours," because he really belongs to us, because he is really close to us and because he is really what we wish him to be.

Oh, but do not imagine that he has won our affection because he passed

What You Owe to Your Mother

(Dr. Orison Swett Marden, in Pictorial Review for February.)

To lift all the burdens you can from your shoulders, get up a grown stooped in waiting upon and working for you.

To seek her comfort and pleasure in all things before your own.

Never to imitate by word or deed that your world and head are different or that you feel in any way superior to her.

To manifest an interest in whatever interests or amuses her.

To make her partaker, so far as your different tastes permit, in all your pleasures and recreations.

To remember that her life is monotonous compared with yours, and to take her to some suitable place of amusement, or for a trip to the country, or to the city, or your home, as possible.

To introduce all your young friends to her and to enlist her sympathies in youthful projects, hopes and plans, so that she may carry youth into old age.

To defer to her opinions and treat them with respect, even if they seem antiquated to you in all the smart up-to-dateness of your college education.

To talk to her about your work, your studies, your friends, your amusements, the books you read, the places you visit, for everything that concerns you is of interest to her.

To treat her with the unvarying courtesy and deference you accord to those who are above you in rank or power.

To bear patiently with all her peculiarities and infirmities of temper or disposition, which may be the result of a life of care and toil.

Not to shock or pain her by making fun of her religious prejudices if they happen to be at variance with yours, or if they seem narrow to your advanced views.

To study her tastes and habits, her likes and dislikes, and to occupy her as far as possible in an unobtrusive way.

To remember that she is still a girl at heart so far as delicate little attentions are concerned.

To give her flowers during her lifetime and not to wait to heap them on her casket.

To make her frequent, simple presents, and to be sure that they are appropriate and tasteful.

To write to her and visit her.

To be the best to keep her youthful in appearance, and to occupy her by helping her to take pains with her dress and the little accessories and details of her toilet.

If she is not longer able to take her accustomed part in the household duties, do not let France have a superannuated or has lost any of her importance as the central factor in the family.

Not to forget to show your appreciation of all her years of self-sacrifice.

To give her credit for a large part of your success.

To be generous in keeping her supplied with money, so that she will not have to ask for it, or feel like a mendicant seeking your bounty.

over everything for us and tolerated everything in us. Hearts of soldiers, no more than slopes of trenches, are not to be won by giving away. No, he passed over nothing and put up with nothing. Severe toward himself, he believes he has the right to be severe toward us. Discipline has no more unmanageable guardian.

Let me give an example. When on the evening of a hard day we went down over a battlefield, there was one thing, one only, that we stooped down to collect: it was their pointed helmets, because they seemed to us an emblem of their brutality, which we carried away with us. Joffre learned this and by an order, given in terms of the utmost severity, he blamed us for it and formally, absolutely forbade it. Very good. Since, at times, some of it must be bad. Now we pass by the pointed helmets that strew the roads and trenches without even looking at them.

Another example, a little more difficult to explain, but no matter! When we have been in the trenches for days and days, when we have accomplished all our work for nights and nights, when we have fought well, watched well, marched well or dug well, it happens at times that we dream of dear ones left behind and think how pleasant it would be to feel around our necks the arms of our wives. We have left behind them, Joffre knows. He has warned us that he will deal vigorously with any one who offends in this way. And, after all, he is right. At the risk of our soul we feel that he is right.

General Joffre's Orders.

What more shall I tell you about him? That he draws up orders and decisions that are models of clearness, brevity and eloquence? The famous order of the day issued the eve of the battle of the Marne has proved it too well to need repeating. It is a pity that the great public, the nation, cannot know orders, reserved for officers only and for troops in action. The leading characteristic of Joffre's orders is that when they are read the first instinct is to cry, "Heavens, but he is right!" They are so impregnated with common sense that no one feels a desire to discuss them, no one can discuss them, for they are so clear, so constantly show his care to spare our lives, to preserve our flesh and turn the enemy's bullets from us. I have already told you the story of the peaks of our caps. Even the copper buttons of our uniforms, which he read the first instinct is to cry, "Heavens, but he is right!" 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LEADERS DETERMINE TO MAKE PROGRESS

AFTER ANOTHER WEEK OF SHORT SESSION THEY GROW MORE APPREHENSIVE.

SHIP BILL IS HARD LUCK

Although Unfinished Business, the Republicans Succeed in Delaying the Matter.

Washington, Jan. 10.—With another week of the short session of congress passed into history, administration leaders are growing more apprehensive about the legislative program outlined by the president and they enter upon this week with a firmer determination to exert every possible parliamentary effort to make progress.

Republican leaders in the senate have concentrated their forces on the government ship purchase bill, which they insist should not be passed at all. The ship bill had a stormy time last week and although it is unfinished business in the senate, barring appropriation bills, the republicans already have succeeded in consuming three days in debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, consideration of which will be resumed tomorrow.

Democratic leaders believe a vote on the District measure can be forced tomorrow, however, and that the ship purchase bill can then be pressed for general debate throughout most of the week.

Although the republicans deny it, democratic chieftains have openly charged that their tactics have assumed the form of a filibuster against the ship purchase measure and they are threatening to demand night sessions.

Besides the appropriation and ship purchase bills, the only other of the measures urged by the president ready in the senate is the water power site leasing bill, which has been completed by the public lands committee. The committee now is at work on the bill to open up the mineral resources.

The Philippine bill still is under consideration in committee and tomorrow Secretary of War Garrison will present to the committee his views on the proposal to enlarge Philippine self-government and extend them the promise of ultimate independence. Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the committee, believes the bill will be favorably reported from the committee before many days.

The house on Tuesday will vote on Representative Mondell's resolution to provide for submission of a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage. House leaders are planning for another stirring day of argument.

Military preparedness will continue as a paramount subject in both houses, with the naval and military appropriation bills in the house and administration bills in the senate committee on military affairs. A special meeting of the committee to consider general military legislation will be held tomorrow night.

Both houses will have before them tomorrow the report of the conference committee on the immigration bill, which will be in the hands of the president within a few days. The bill retains the literacy test, but confers struck out amendments to exclude Africans and to exempt Belgian farmers from the literacy test for a period of a year after the European war. Democratic leaders insist that the conference report will be adopted. What the president will do with the bill, in view of his objection to the literacy test, is a source of conflicting opinion among members of congress.

Holy Land Workers Facing Starvation

Washington, Jan. 10.—Hundreds of missionaries and other religious workers in the Holy Land are facing starvation, according to reports received by Rev. Godfrey Schilling of the Franciscan order, commissary general for the Holy Land in the United States.

The reports show, according to a statement by Father Schilling, that the Turks have turned monks and nuns out into the streets.

The matter has been taken up with the state department.

Society Elects Officers.
Temple, Jan. 10.—The Woman's Missionary Society of the Seventh Street Methodist church at a regular business meeting effected reorganization for the coming year by electing officers as follows: President, Mrs. B. T. Strubling; vice presidents, Mesdames C. A. Cannon and W. F. King; recording secretary, Miss Jennie Spencer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. O. B. Caldwell; treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Hubbard; assistant treasurer, Mrs. L. D. Shaw; superintendent of supplies, Mrs. C. W. Wilson.

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GALVESTON, TEXAS

TEXAS BREWERIES SUE FOR MILLIONS

Austin, Jan. 10.—Maximum penalties sued for by the state in the ouster suits filed by Attorney General Looney yesterday at Sulphur Springs against the seven leading breweries of Texas amount to \$21,749,700, while the minimum is \$1,348,200. The minimum against each of the defendants is \$192,600, while the maximum is \$3,107,100. These proceedings, which are also for forfeitures of charters, grew out of the investigations made by the state in the suit against the Texas Business Men's association, and from present indications is promises to be far more interesting and important, as it has some national aspects.

The state's petition in each suit is over 200 typewritten pages and covers the correspondence between Adolphus Busch and his representatives, and goes back for a period of ten years. One of the exhibits is a letter dated October 19, 1905, at Paris, France, from Mr. Busch to Zane Cetti of Fort Worth, in the course of which Mr. Busch is quoted as saying: "We must pay over to the United States Breweries' association whatever it may require to represent us properly before congress, where we have most important bills to defend. We must defeat that Hepburn-Dolliver bill, which is most dangerous and antagonistic to our industry and which makes prohibition possible."

The petition shows the part taken by the Texas Breweries' association, which it is alleged has levied assessments against the different brewers as members of the association. "For each and every year from 1904 to 1909, inclusive, each and every member of the association has paid to the association a sum of money equal to 20 cents per barrel per year on the annual sales of such members; and the aggregate of such sales for each of such Texas members has averaged more than 500,000 barrels, and that therefore they have so paid for each of such years a sum aggregating more than \$100,000, and that the total of such payments for such periods of time aggregating more than \$1,000,000," charged the state in its petition.

The state alleges in its petition the activities of the Texas Breweries' association to be among other things: "The payment of poll taxes or the advancement of money therefor for many thousands of persons in Texas whose views and tendencies with respect to the subject matter of the elections herein referred to are known to the association and the other members thereof, each year in order to qualify such persons for the exercise of the right to vote at such elections, and this especially true with respect to qualifying members of the negro race thereof."

It is further charged that this association and its members have from time to time used the funds of the association for influencing elections and with reference to poll tax paying. The state also alludes to the citizens' forward movement inaugurated in 1913, and charges that the defendant breweries became a supporter of such movement, which had for its object to see that persons paid their poll taxes in order to qualify them to vote. Correspondence on this subject is also shown.

It is also charged that the seven defendants, the Texas Brewing company, the Dallas Brewery, the San Antonio Brewing association, Lone Star Brewing company, San Antonio; Houston Ice and Brewing company and American Brewing association, Houston, and Galveston Brewing company are members of the United States Brewing association and paid dues aggregating \$600,000. Further, that the national organization has received in dues and assessments in five years \$19,000,000.

Modern Farming.
Littlefield, Tex., Jan. 10.—Modern stock farming methods are in vogue in Littlefield county. A. Childers has just put on ensilage feed 100 choice Black Aberdeen Angus calves. They will be made into baby beef. Mr. Childers raised a tremendous feed crop during the last season. He has a number of registered red Jersey Duroc sows, and in a short time will be able to ship a car of hogs raised on his own farm both in fall and spring. None of his feed is for sale. All is being used in fattening choice stock.

John Kling recently fattened a car of hogs for market and cleared \$400 on them.

P. H. Hedges has a car of hogs now preparing for market and is feeding them in the most approved way. His feed, which he raised himself, is ground, then soaked and fed in troughs, so there is no waste, and the pigs are always clean. Stock farming is profitable in this country and the farmers are rapidly learning the fact.

Merchants' Exposition.
Temple, Jan. 10.—A merchants and manufacturers' exposition to be held under auspices of the Temple Retail Merchants association is to be held here, commencing Jan. 18 and lasting for one week, being directed by W. J. Wile, who has been engaged for the purpose. Numerous local concerns have contracted for booths at the exposition to be placed in charge of popular young ladies of the city. The exposition will be held in a large iron-clad building, adjoining the business district, which affords ample floor space. Many novel features of amusement and instruction have been devised and an elaborate musical program agreed upon.

White Man's Party.
Temple, Jan. 10.—The executive committee of the White Man's party, of which C. J. Stanley is central chairman and H. C. Robertson Jr. secretary, will hold a meeting on Jan. 15 for the purpose of making arrangements for conducting the forthcoming primary of that organization, which will make nominations for city secretary and tax collector, city attorney, marshal, treasurer and three aldermen to be voted on in the general election to be held in April. It is probable that the date of the primary will be set for Feb. 3. Nomination by this primary has always been equivalent to election.

For Weak and Loss of Appetite.
The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, COCAINE, TASTELESS, TONIC, drives malaria and builds up the system. A true tonic and sure Appetizer. For adults and children. 50c.

Tinning and Repairing.
Let us do your repair work. Prompt attention given to all orders. J. F. Hunter, the Tinner. Repair and job work a specialty. New phone 237; between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Bankers alley.—(Adv.)

M. B. Davis Announces.

Expert typewriting, all branches, letter writing, envelope addressing, etc.; publicity work, advertising specialties. 410 Times Herald building. New phone 755.—(Adv.)

MINE WORKERS WANT TO BUY COAL COMPANY

MAKE OFFER OF \$200,000 FOR HOLDINGS IN HARTFORD VALLEY.

ALL TROUBLES ARE DROPPED

Members Plan Operation for Their Own Benefit—Half Cash is Offered.

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 10.—The United Mine Workers of America have offered \$200,000 for the holdings of the Bache-Denman Coal company in the Hartford Valley of Arkansas, it became known here tonight. It was believed here that the deal would be consummated within a few days and thus bring to an end the troubles in the coal mining region.

Under the terms of the offer all difficulties growing out of troubles between the coal company and miners are to be dropped. This would include the dismissal of the company's suit for \$1,600,000 against the United States Mine Workers of America the local unions in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas and the national officers in connection with the destruction of four of the company's surface plants at Prairie Creek last July. It was understood that creditors of the Bache-Denman syndicate, ten of whose companies are now in the hands of a federal receiver, have approved the plan.

It was asserted that the union intends operating the mines for the benefit of its members, and unless they can be paid at a profit, will retain them for operation on a co-operative basis.

Of the purchase price \$100,000 is to be paid in cash and of this sum \$50,000 in mortgages is to be taken care of. One-half of the remainder is to be paid in six months and the balance in a year. None of the properties the Bache-Denman company holds by lease is affected by the proposed deal, it was asserted.

BELL COUNTY GRAIN.

Condition Reported Good with Larger Acreage Than Usual.

Belton, Jan. 10.—Small grain in this section of Bell county is generally reported as being in good condition and above the average. The grain acreage is much larger than usual with a corresponding reduction in the amount of land planted to cotton. The final test as to the latter will not come until the spring. If the grain crop turns out all right the cotton acreage will remain small, but should anything happen to the grain there will be nothing left for farmers to do than to plow some under and replace with cotton or June corn. Considerable plowing has been reported among farmers during the last four days, although the greater part of the soil is still too damp to plow. Some farmers are just finishing gathering their cotton crop, but there is not a great many of these. Continued wet weather has not done oats and wheat any good and a continued spell of sunny weather would bring both out immensely.

Lumbermen to Meet.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 10.—More than 100 manufacturers of red gum lumber are expected to attend the annual convention of the Gum Lumber Manufacturers' association, which will be in session here January 15. The program, announced tonight, includes addresses by Prof. H. D. Tieman of the United States forest service and F. R. Gidd of Wisconsin.

If you have anything that needs repairing, don't forget to ring Dorsett. I will fix it and it will stay fixed. All work called for and delivered. New phone 240; 610 Austin.—Adv.

Dorsett will weld anything you have. No job too complicated. All work guaranteed. Ring Dorsett, New phone 240; 610 Austin.—Adv.

Beautiful girls at the Cozy Theatre. 5c and 10c.—(Adv.)

Musical comedy at the Cozy.—(Adv.)

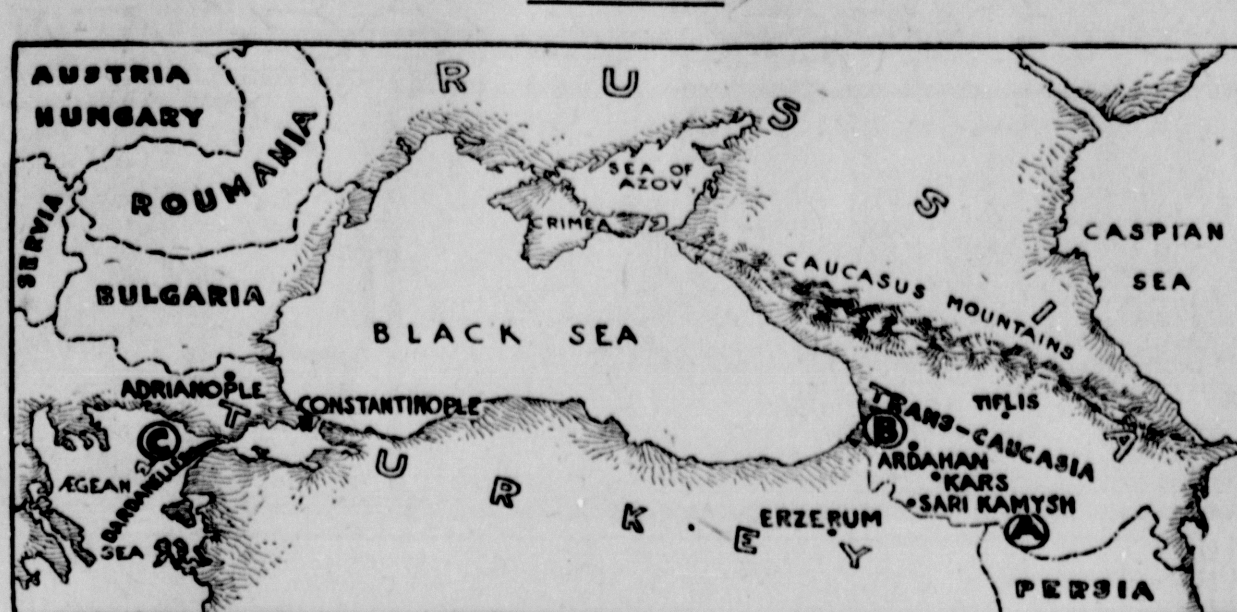
Victim of Love-Crazed Mother



LITTLE JOHN ROGERS

Beautiful two and a half-year-old son of Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters Rogers, who, with his eight-month-old baby sister, was poisoned to death by his mother, who then attempted suicide. Mrs. Rogers, the common law wife of Lorya Elton Rogers, is now fighting for her life in Lebanon hospital, New York City, where the physicians working on her case assert that she now has a chance for recovery. She constantly calls for her babies not knowing that both of them are dead, the victims of her own rash act. It is believed that Mrs. Rogers committed the terrible deed as the result of constant brooding over the fact that she could not marry the father of her children because he was legally the husband of Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers.

Where Russians Routed Turks Near Caucasus



Recent dispatches from Petrograd reported two decisive victories over three Turkish army corps near the Trans-Caucasian line. A—Sari Kamysh, where, on January 4, the Russians defeated the Ninth and Tenth corps of Ottoman troops, surrounding and capturing the Ninth and routing the Tenth. B—Ardahan, where, on January 3, the Russians claim to have overwhelmingly defeated the Turkish First army corps. There had previously been fighting at Kars and Erzerum. C—The Dardanelles, which the allies' fleets tried to force, being shelled by the big guns in the Turkish forts.

Ceremonial Pageant New Orleans Feature

New Orleans, Jan. 10.—A ceremonial pageant representing the return of General Andrew Jackson and his troops from the battlefield of Chalmette and the "crowning of Old Hickory" on the spot where General Jackson was received one hundred years ago, were the features today of the last of the three days' celebration here of the hundredth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans and peace between Great Britain and the United States.

Following the pageant, a te deum and pontifical high mass in St. Louis Cathedral took place, duplicating the thanksgiving service rendered after the triumphal return to the city of Jackson and his men.

President Wilson's Position Criticised

Washington, Jan. 10.—Representative Mondell of Wyoming criticised President Wilson's position on the suffrage question tonight in an address before the second annual meeting of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. He insisted that it was the duty of congress to enfranchise the women, instead of leaving it to the states. He advocated by the president. Mr. Mondell discussed the Mondell-Bristow resolution, proposing an amendment to the federal constitution to enfranchise women, which is to be voted upon in the house Tuesday. While he expressed doubt as to the outcome of the vote, he declared he was confident of the resolution's ultimate passage.

News Stand Robbed.

Tempe, Jan. 10.—The news stand of the Fred Harvey company at the Santa Fe railway passenger station was forcibly entered last night and the burglar got away with \$50 in currency and small change, which they took from the cash drawer of the register. Another sum of \$75.50 locked in a register drawer was also taken. The matter is being investigated and arrests may follow.

If you have anything that needs repairing, don't forget to ring Dorsett. I will fix it and it will stay fixed. All work called for and delivered. New phone 240; 610 Austin.—Adv.

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Skates. \$5 skates for \$1. Call for them at D. M. Wilson Lumber Co. Johnson Bros.—(Adv.)

THEATRES

MAJESTIC.

"The Little Girl He Forgot." Besse Dainty is beginning her twelfth week at the Majestic family theatre with a superb production of Beulah Pointner's biggest success, "The Little Girl He Forgot." No play in which Miss Dainty has appeared here since the beginning of her engagement suits, her style of work and her personality more perfectly than does the part of "June" in this splendid little play.

The story of the piece concerns the unfortunate love of a little girl whose father and mother die when she is very young and leave her nothing but an inherited taste for the finer, brighter things of life. Necessity brings her to live with her grandmother and uncle in the swampy lowlands of Missouri, where she sees nothing but the harder and sterner side of life. She spends her days and nights dreaming of the great world outside, dreaming of a prince charming, who is to come to her and rescue her from all the drudgery and wretchedness she sees about her. Then to the little community comes a rich young man. He falls in love with her pretty face and simple manners, and she sees in him the prince of her dreams. He easily wins her love. Then he is called away and she is left to pay for their sin alone. She becomes desperate and leaves home. Later she is accused of murdering her baby, which is accidentally killed when she falls fainting from hunger and anguish while tramping through a forest on her way back to her home. She is tried and sentenced to die. Then the man comes back. He finds that he cannot live without her and arrives in time to secure her a pardon from the governor. It is a play with a big moral; but it is clean and wholesome throughout. There is not an offensive line in the whole play.

HIPPODROME.

"Cabiria." Local theatregoers, having heard of the success achieved by "Cabiria," and having read the critics' accounts of the beauty and splendor of this masterpiece photo spectacle, from the pen of Gabriele D'Annunzio, Italy's literary genius, will not doubt crowd the Hippodrome during the entire five days that "Cabiria" is booked there, commencing Wednesday, January 13th, to witness the projection of a \$250,000 motion picture. In which 5000 actors and super-participated, and which it took two years to complete.

Beginning with the eruption of Mt. Aetna, in Sicily, in the first part, the audiences sit as if in a trance, watching, spellbound, spectacles that have never before been equalled, and closely following the interesting story of sweet little Cabiria, who, losing her home during the eruption, is rescued by her nurse, only to fall into the hands of Phoenician pirates, who carry her to Carthage, where she is sold in the slave market to the High Priest of the Temple of Moloch, who wishes her as a sacrifice to the god. Twice saved from the burning fire of the sacrificial altar by Phoenician and his giant slave, Maelste, Cabiria, grown to beautiful womanhood, is called Elisse, and brought, a bride, by Fulvius to her native land.

No more perfect picture can one even

COZY THEATRE.

Beautiful girls at the Cozy Theatre. 5c and 10c.—(Adv.)

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Resolve to Travel The Interurban Way

(Southern Traction Co.) Exclusively Between

Waco Hillsboro Waxahachie Dallas
And intermediate points

FREQUENT BAGGAGE CARS
150 lbs. Baggage allowed on each ticket.

Direct Interurban connections at Dallas for Sherman, Denison, Corsicana, Ft. Worth, Cleburne and intermediate points.

T. H. WILLIAMS,
Div. Pass. Agt.
Station 4th and Washington Sts., WACO.

HOLIDAY RATES

To All Points On

S.A. & A.P.

One and One-Third Fares

Tickets on sale Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31 and Jan. 1. Limited to Jan. 4th, 1915 to return.

H&TC

Winter Tourist Rates

TO THE SOUTHEAST

CUBA, GEORGIA, NORTH CAROLINA, FLORIDA, NEW PROVIDENCE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Selling daily until March 31, 1915, and bearing limit to May 1, 1915, for return. Exceptional stopover privileges.

For general information call at 112 South 4th street, H. & T. C. Ticket Office.

TAKE THE



To Memphis, St. Louis and the Southeast. Sleepers, Dinners, Chair Cars on all trains. For particulars call on

W. S. GILLESPIE
111 S. 4th St.

TRY A NEWS WANT AD.

Change of Time

SUNDAY JANUARY 10.



SOUTHBOUND.

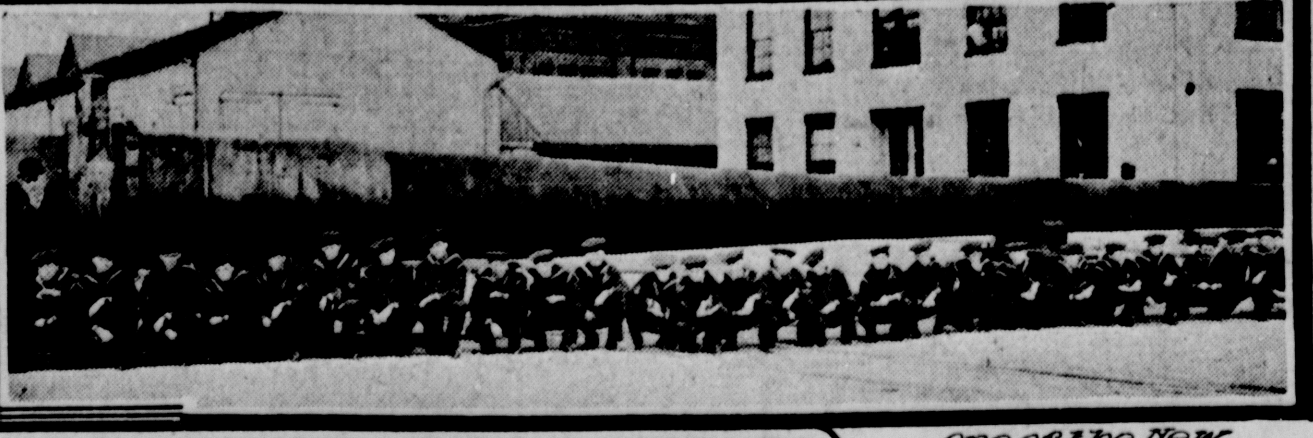
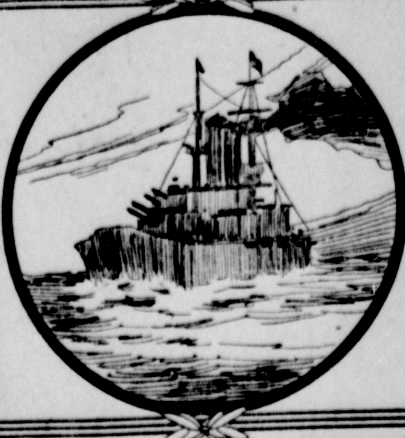
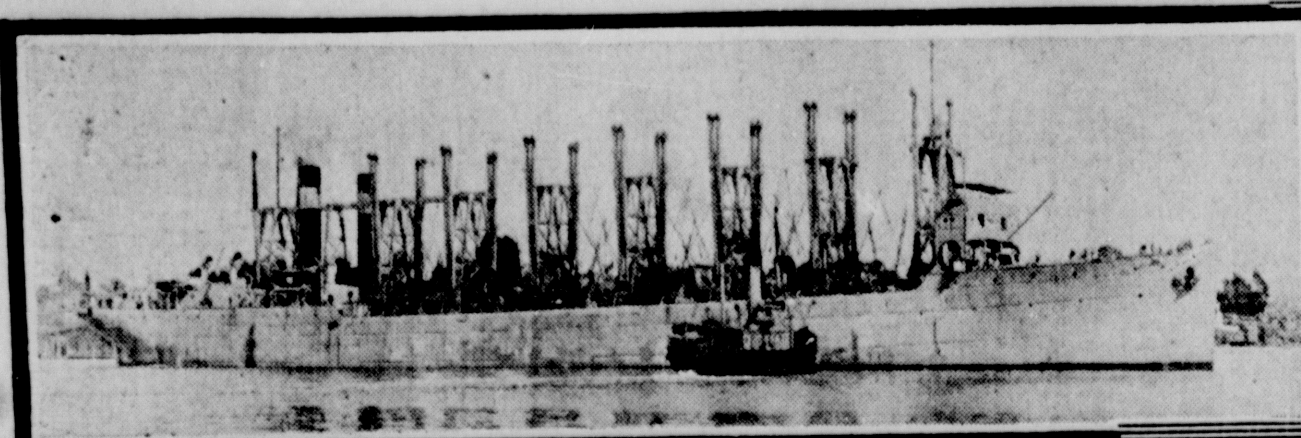
No. 21 Kansas City Special via Ft. Worth, arrives 9:50 p.m.
No. 1 Houston Local, leaves at 10:00 p.m.
No. 3 San Antonio Local (makes up here) leaves 7:30 a.m.
No. 5 Flyer for Houston and Galveston, leaves 12:00 a.m.
No. 25 Flyer for Austin and San Antonio, leaves 12:15 a.m.
No. 9 Limited for San Antonio and Houston, leaves 1:30 p.m.

NORTHBOUND.

No. 2 Kansas City Special via Ft. Worth, leaves 8:20 a.m.
No. 4 San Antonio Local (stops here) arrives 7:45 p.m.
No. 6 Flyer for St. Louis and Kansas City via Dallas, leaves 4:45 a.m.
No. 26 Flyer for Ft. Worth, leaves 4:35 a.m.
No. 10 Limited for St. Louis and Kansas City via Ft. Worth and Dallas, leaves 5:00 p.m.

Through Sleeper for San Antonio Leaves Waco 10 p. m.

The First Electric Battleship



Electric Collier
Jupiter

Uncle Sam Plans A Surprise for the Naval World In the Construction of the First and Only Electric Battleship - The New U. S. S. California To Be Propelled and Operated Solely By Electricity.

By Waldon Fawcett.

IN these piping times of war when all the other leading naval powers on the planet are feverishly flying at each other's throats your watchfully waiting Uncle Sam is quietly planning a sizeable surprise for maritime circles. Thanks to Uncle Sam, the day is coming when the captain of a battleship will personally put his vessel through all her paces and maneuvers by simply pressing buttons as he stands on the bridge of the ship. From "Full speed ahead" to "Full speed astern" will, in emergency, become an accomplished fact, literally quicker than you could say "Jack Robinson." Nor need such sudden change of mind and of objective be accomplished by racking and straining a throbbing ship as her great engines are suddenly reversed.

California is the name to be bestowed upon our first electric battleship and appropriately enough, since the Golden Gate State is a commonwealth which is notable for standing for up-to-dateness in all things.

In order that it may be made readily and conclusively apparent whether the magic current is a success as the sole source of battleship energy and, if so, that its advantages may be measured, Uncle Sam has planned to construct simultaneously with the California two other battleships, similar in all respects save in electrical dependence. In other words, the government is scheming to put the "deadly parallel" on the performances of the new-fangled sea warrior as compared with those of her sister ships that are fitted with the familiar regulation engines and machinery.

Biggest Of American Battleships.

The California will be the largest

type of battleship yet designed for the United States Navy. She is not merely a "dreadnaught," as the modern "all big gun" ship is termed, but a "superdreadnaught" which goes the dreadnaught one better in size, gun power, and everything else. The California will measure 624 feet in length over all and nearly 97½ feet in breadth which means that she is coming precious near to the maximum breadth of beam that can be comfortably accommodated in the locks of the new Panama Canal. The California will be so markedly superior to any of our battleships now in commission that she will completely overshadow them but she will also lay it down that the battleships authorized by Congress within the past few years and which are now building. For instance, the California will be 16 feet longer than those monsters the Pennsylvania and Arizona which were ordered only a short time ago and she will exceed in length by full 41 feet the Nevada and the Oklahoma which were launched during the year 1914 and will be ready to go into commission a year or so hence.

Displacement 32,000 Tons.

As for displacement, the term in which battleships are usually measured by naval and maritime men, the California can boast 32,000 tons whereas her main battery of twelve of the huge 14-inch guns ought to make her more than a match for any fighting ship flying the flag of any nation.

For one thing the conflict in Europe has disclosed the torpedo must henceforth be accounted a very important factor in naval warfare and consequently we find that arrangements have been made to fit the California with four submerged torpedo tubes so that this heavyweight fighter can discharge torpedoes at an enemy just as can a submarine. On the other hand the California will have an innovation in the form of a "torpedo defense battery" consisting of twenty-two 5-inch rapid-fire guns so that this new mistress of the waves will be well qualified to cope at close range with those hostile wasps of warfare that strive to creep close enough to a battleship to make sure that torpedoes will find their mark.

Most important of all the new-found attributes of the California is the possession of speed. Time and again during the present war it has been attested that speed in a heavy fighter is a valuable asset and consequently every effort is being made to give the California this advantage. It was contemplated that the battleship should, under the circumstances, show a speed of not less than twenty-four miles per hour but now that it has been determined to install electrical equipment throughout, the enthusiasts on the subject of electrical propulsion are joyously proclaiming that the California will do much better than 24 miles.

Electric Collier Pointed The Way.

Just how it came to pass that the California is to be "the electric battleship" instead of a plain every-day sort of battleship, though the largest of her kind, is rather a long story. Strictly speaking, however, it was an electric collier or coal-carrying vessel that pointed the way to the present overturning of precedent. For several years past electrical engineers of progressive ideas have been dreaming and talking of the day when our great ships, particularly our naval vessels, should answer as quickly and silently to electrical impulse as does an electric automobile or a trolley car. The logic of these champions of electricity was unanswerable and electricity gave a good account of itself in many small experimental vessels but the United States Government, along with the other great powers of the world, hesitated to risk an investment of millions of dollars—which is what an electric battleship amounts to.

However, in due course, the American electrical experts who had gone farther than any person else in quest of this goal, made out so favorable a case that the U. S. Navy Department decided to make a test on a vessel of moderate size. The collier Jupiter was chosen for the experiment and in order to accurately sense the value of the innovation it was determined—just as it has now been decided in the case of the California—to construct duplicate vessels that would afford standards of efficiency and economy whereby the freak might be measured.

A Complete Success.

Well, to make a long story short, the use of electricity on this test ship has proven a complete and unqualified success. The Jupiter has laid it all over her sister ships, the Cyclops, equipped with reciprocating engines, and the Neptune, fitted with turbine drive connected to propellers by gearing. Under ordinary service conditions the Jupiter maintains a speed of 15 knots per hour more easily and more cheaply than either of the others can make 14 knots and the experts from the Navy Department who voyaged on the electric collier during exhaustive tests under all sorts of conditions are ready to declare that her machinery equipment is superior in efficiency, lightness and economy to anything which has previously been used in such a ship.

How Power Is Applied.

Scarcely less remarkable than the fact of the employment of electrical energy in the California is the manner in which this power will be utilized to drive the ship through the water. This brings us to one of the foremost reasons why electricity is so

valuable a means of warship propulsion—more valuable, indeed, in naval environment than it is in the merchant marine. The ordinary conditions of peace prescribe that our battleships shall do a considerable amount of cruising but from considerations of economy and other reasons it is desirable that they do this at low or moderate speed. But when trouble brews they may be called upon, literally at a moment's notice to work up to top speed. It is in just this sort of versatility that electrical propelling machinery is declared to find its forte.

How this will work out in the case of the California is most interesting. The battleship will be fitted with four screws or propellers—something familiar in the case of our ocean greyhounds but comparatively new practice in the case of battleships. There will be two separate and complete electrical installations, each furnishing power for two screws when the vessel is racing through the water at top speed. But the beauty of the arrangement is that it will always be possible, if circumstances dictate, to operate all four screws by means of one generator. The advantage of such arrangement in the event of an accident to one generator is obvious but none the less important is the fact that by shutting down one or more generators it will be possible to operate the battleship at her every-day gait and all cruising will be done by this plan with the result that there will be significant economies in operation.

Not only is the electrical installation expected to save money in coal bills, etc., but the weight of this machinery is less than that of any other, that could be used, thereby permitting just that much more weight allowance for guns and ammunition. Also the space occupied is considerably less than would be required for either turbines or reciprocating engines so that the California is going to have even more surplus space as compared with our other battleships than would be indicated by her extra length. In naval maneuvers and battle practice it is expected that the California will be a joy to handle because of the accuracy with which her speed can be regulated.

How This Vast Body of Russian Peasantry Are Made Into Soldiers—Perfect Obedience To Officers—How They Manage To Exist On Their Small Salaries.

RUSSIA until recently has been regarded as just emerging from a state of semi-barbarism, as for centuries she has stood for every principle of government at variance with Anglo-Saxon liberty and individual freedom. Her defeat by Japan, though unexpected, was not altogether regretted, but that defeat was a blessing in disguise. It showed Russia the weakness in her military organization, and above all the necessity for a feeling of patriotism and loyalty among her people. It taught her what she was beginning to learn by slow stages—the advantages of a commerce, and her industrial development during the last ten years has been the marvel of the age.

The Land of the Bear was not wholly unprepared for war, and when the declaration came she had nearly a billion dollars as a gold reserve laid up in her treasury. Besides this, she is self-supporting, for her vast fields of wheat, corn, rye, oats and buckwheat could feed all of Europe if necessary.

Not only is Russia able to feed herself even in time of war, but she is rich in men for the army as well. More than one million men become available for military service each year. Of these only about four hundred and fifty thousand are accepted, and owing to the expense of keeping such an enormous army only the most robust men are taken. Horses can be obtained from Siberia by the thousands—sturdy little animals acclimated to the bitterest weather, consequently Russia has experienced little difficulty in securing remounts.

Recruited From Peasants.

The army is recruited for the most part from the one hundred and twenty million peasants. These men are fine physical specimens, but uneducated. They are superstitious to the alarming extent and are for the most part fatalists. "God gave and God took" is their belief, and they set little value on their own lives or that of others. Brought up in the squalid surroundings of Russian peasant life they seem immune from illness. Lack of sanitation does not seem to affect them, and they are not bothered with nerves. Music will rouse them quicker to action than gun fire, and the sound of the Russian national anthem stimulates them to action with renewed

RUSSIA'S MIGHTY ARMY



A Russian Soldier in Winter Costume



A Russian Soldier on the Street in Moscow



A Detachment of Cossacks Ready to Blast for the Front



The Czar's Own Lancers Now Fighting the Germans

"Good health, high born!" or words to that effect. The men repay their officers for this kindness with a dog-like devotion and will carry out orders to the letter, even though they know that death will be their fate by so doing. "For God and the Czar!" on the lips of a Russian soldier will dare any danger if the order comes from his commander. Sometimes they are permitted to call their officers "Little Father," and this permission is a never-ending delight, especially to the man who comes from the part of the land known as "Little Russia."

Exemption From Service.

The entire male population between the ages of twenty-one and forty-four are eligible for service either with the regulars or in the militia. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, and numbers of men escape military service through these. The only son of a father over sixty years of age is supposed to serve his country by looking after the family at home. The only son of a widowed mother and the only one of several brothers who is able to work or who is the only worker of a family of orphans or the only grandson living with grandparents who have no son to support them, are exempt.

The Russian army is made up of many races—Tatars, Finns, Lithuanians, Tchouarash, Little Russians, Cir-

cassians, Poles, Esths and Cossacks, as well as the pure Russians. While they are different in temperament and mode of living to a certain extent they all love force and they love the bayonet charge, and prefer its use in battle to that of a rifle.

Both the Finns and the Tartars make excellent soldiers, but the latter are spiteful fellows and when roused are callous to human suffering. Give the Tartar vodka and his fury knows no limit.

The Cossack, too, sometimes allows his hatred for another race to get the best of him. These men form a special part of the army and are great favorites with the Czar on account of their loyalty and faithfulness under all circumstances. They are the most

remarkable horsemen in the world, for they can ride hanging to the belly of the animal as well as on his back. During one of their charges on the Germans they rode in this position and the Germans, thinking it merely a stampede of horses, threw down their rifles and attempted to catch the horses. The Cossacks suddenly came to life and killed nearly all the Germans before they were able to recover their guns.

The Siberian troops, too, are a splendid set of soldiers and will undoubtedly show their merits during the winter campaign, as they are almost immune to cold. The pure Russian is kinder in his manner than any of the others, but none the less a fighter.

Poorly Paid.

The Russian army is the poorest paid army in Europe, the pay of a general being from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per year. The junior officers must live on from fifteen to fifty dollars per month. The higher officers are permitted to use one or more soldiers as servants in order to lessen their expenditure.

The pay of a Russian private is from eighteen to twenty cents per month, while a sergeant draws the munificent sum of sixty-three cents per month. Unless these men receive help from home or by doing extra work when off duty the financial end of the service is quite as trying as the military duties.

The terms of service vary according to education. For instance, a man

who has passed through a university serves two years in line and sixteen in the reserves. If he goes through a secondary school he serves three years and fifteen as a reserve, but if he comes from the national (public) school he must serve from five to seven years. The Cossacks are liable to service for life in return for the use of some of the Crown Lands in Russia and Siberia.

At least sixty-five per cent of the Russian conscripts can neither read nor write. The officers frequently have to teach them their alphabet, and many other things, for they are little short of barbarians when they enter the service.

Very few of the privates marry as the government rather discourages marriage on such a small salary unless the soldier's father is willing to take the young woman into his household while the young man is serving. It is no uncommon thing for a father to practically force his son to marry some strong, healthy peasant girl in order to have her help to support the family while the husband is away.

Swear Fealty To Czar.

Each man swears fealty to the Czar when he becomes eligible for the army. This is done with no little ceremony before a priest of the Greek Church. The Russian soldier carries his religion with him to the battlefield and when a charge is to be made the chaplain leads the regiment bearing the Cross aloft as the men rush toward the enemy, not infrequently losing his life.

On Sundays and holidays the army goes to church either indoors or out. The outdoor service is picturesque, with the field altar, gorgeous vestments of the priest and kneeling soldiers rendering the beautiful chants used in the Greek service.

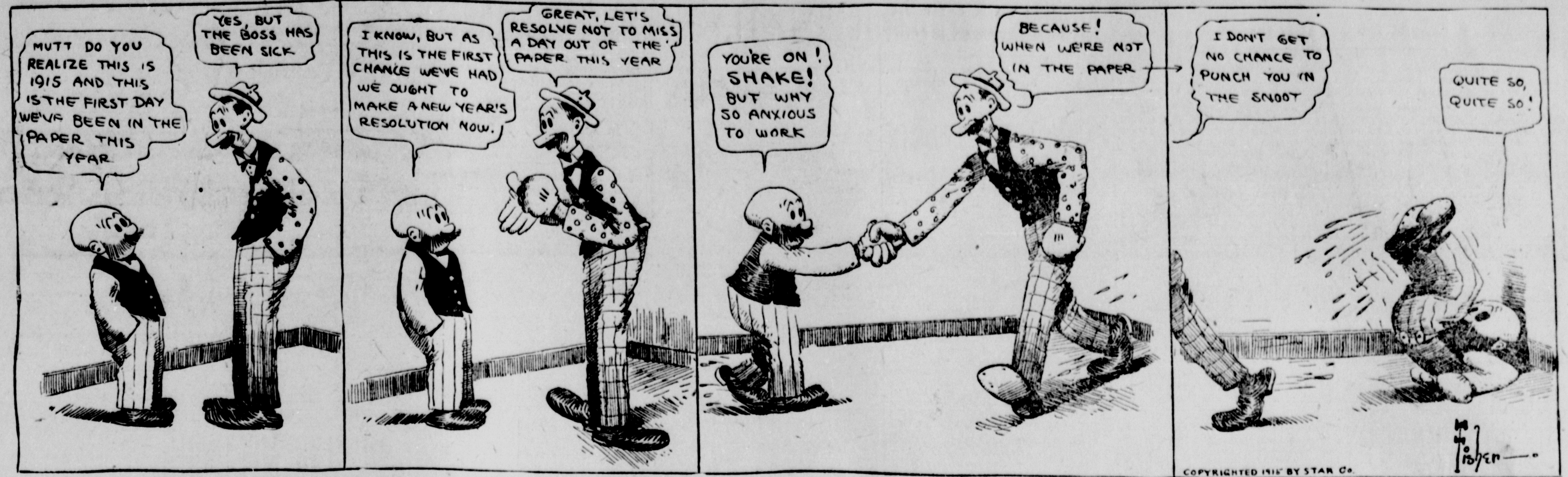
Clothes And Equipment.

The uniform of the soldier is both strong and warm—rough gray coats, waterproof top-boots and warm caps. All unnecessary ornaments are dispensed with. He carries (if he is an infantryman) what is called a "3 line" rifle—a modification of the Krag Jorgensen rifle of 1891. It is said to kill at a distance of two miles and can be sighted for three thousand feet. His bayonet is always "fixed."

The artillery used at present is from the Schneider-Creuzot works in France, while their mountain guns, horse artillery, howitzers and heavy siege guns are of Russian manufacture. The cavalry are supplied with guns of various makes.

More than seven million men are in the field today—some of them engaged with Germany, others with the Austrians, while still another body of men has invaded Turkey. The struggle is fair to be a long one, and whatever the outcome may be Russia stands first in numbers of men—soldiers who it is believed will give a good account of themselves in endurance, tenacity and bravery.

Mutt Must Have Been Afraid He'd Get Out of Practice .: .: By "Bud" Fisher



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MARKETS

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

New York, Jan. 10.—Speculative sentiment is disclosed in the new year's first week of operations on the stock exchange was distinctly hopeful. Sales for foreign account continued in evidence, though not greatly affected by the reopening of the London exchange to regulated dealings. The fall in sterling exchange to the lowest level since the panic of 1907 offered inducements to foreign liquidation here. The effect of artificial credit measures abroad was seen in the failure of low exchange to move more than a slight amount of gold to New York and in the purchase of gold here to establish a deposit credit for the bank of France.

Quick absorption of the Argentine loan and similar undertakings proved the strength of this country's credit position. The exchange of Argentine bonds for reserve banks, lacking demand for discounts, were authorized to invest in municipal warrants and bond issues were announced by the Argentine government. The week's developments generally indicated an improvement in business and the fixing of the date for the western railroad rate hearing encouraged hope on new increases in railroad revenues.

Wheat prices rose substantially with urgent demand from home and foreign sources, flour prices following. Further large exports of cotton served to keep up its price.

There was no special feature to the week's bond market aside from the weakness in some low priced issues.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

New Orleans, Jan. 10.—General buying last week put the price of cotton to new high levels for the season, the market closing 20 to 25 points over last week's close. Considerable realizing was indulged in by longs, bears not the advance by fresh offerings of short cover and some little hedging was done by southern spot holders and buyers, but the market had good support of a speculative character.

The export movement was the heaviest of the season with clearances for January promising to exceed those of January last year. The large freight demand for cotton shippers sailing for the next several months and reports that American mills were buying ahead heavily, increased the bullish feeling. Against the market was the bear claim that the advance had been too rapid, that a reaction was imminent and that the prevailing price level was discounted all bullish features of the situation.

This week promises more activity, for prices have reached a level which allows a more two-sided market than has been possible of late. Bears contend that the crop is too large to allow of further advances, while the bulls believe that the spinners and spot merchants will buy the entire American crop at prevailing quotations and that only moderate speculative buying is needed to put values to considerably high levels. Much, however, depends upon the export situation.

DRY GOODS REVIEW.

New York, Jan. 10.—Trade in cotton goods broadened in the primary markets during the week, but it has been difficult to induce buyers to pay higher prices in keeping with the advance in cotton. Cotton blankets were opened and priced for the fall season, and new values are proving exceptionally attractive and a large advance business has been placed.

Wide print cloths and print cloth yarns are firmer and in some instances higher. Staple prints have been advanced to 4c, cents, the new jobbing price to become effective January 18. An advance of 1/4c a yard was announced on Lonsdale and Hope 4-4 bleached muslins. There has been a fair trade in sheetings for the lagging trade.

The trade for export shipment continues irregular and light. Business in line and fancy cottons is below normal. Wide and army duck continue firm as exports are still large.

Prices quoted are as follows:

Print cloths, 28 inch 4x6's, 2 1/2c; 6x 20's, 2 1/2c; 38 inch 6x6's, 3 1/2c; brown sheetings, southern standards, 6 1/2c; denim, 9 ounce, 12 1/2c; tickings, 8 ounce, 12 1/2c; standard prints 4 1/2c; staple ginghams, 6 1/2c; dress ginghams, 9 1/2c.

IRON AND STEEL MARKET.

New York, Jan. 10.—The steel mills benefited last week from some railroad equipment buying, including 80,000 tons of rails, 75,000 kegs of spikes, 2,400 cars, 43 locomotives and 2,000 tons of structural work.

It also is rumored that the Southern Pacific placed orders for 30,000 tons of rails and other roads are negotiating for more than 250,000 tons. Car orders pending aggregate between 6,000 and 7,000.

Orders were placed by several ship building concerns for marine plates and in the interior structural steel work is a little more active.

COTTON

H. McFadden & Bros. Agency, W. J. NEALE, Agent, WACO, TEXAS.

UT YOUR FEED BILL HALF.

maize heads; delivered by the Clement Grain Co.—Adv.

Beautiful girls at the Cozy Theatre, 10c.—(Adv.)

Real Estate for Sale

FOUR REAL BARGAINS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. \$500 cash and the balance on monthly payments (no larger than the property is now renting for), gives you possession of a choice 6-room home, modern in every respect, located on an east-front lot, right at the street car and within ten minutes' walk of the heart of the business district. See this at once. Price only \$350.

Large rooming house, rent close in on Columbus street, to exchange for a small home. This is an opportunity for some one to put a low-revenue producing property into earning an income. Do not fail to see us at once about this proposition.

Owner must sell one of the best poultry and truck farms around Waco. This is an ideal home for some one and it can be had at a bargain. Party will consider city property, or stock any reliable bank or trust company of the city as a partial payment.

Two thousand-acre stock farm, located within 65 miles of Waco, on a first-class road; 300 acres in cultivation; three sets of improvements; plenty of water; in fact, a first-class stock farm in every particular. On account of other business owner must sell and if you are looking for a bargain see us at once. Will consider black land in Central Texas (on a cash basis) as a partial payment and give liberal terms on balance.

See us when in the market for property and if you have any property to sell or exchange be sure to see us.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE INSURANCE James N. Lemond, Mgr. R. E. Dept. Bob Woodward, Associate. New phone 1215, Austin Ave.

COMPELLED TO SACRIFICE for immediate sale, good 7-room house on Provident Heights, on lot 58x125, on car line, almost new and brings good rent. Absolutely must be sold at once. Address Box 35, News, or call new phone 3253.

1. We have a client who is anxious to buy a 5-room cottage, close in, north part of town. If you have something that is a real bargain, phone us at once.

2. For sale, a good boarding house proposition, close in, on prominent residence street, in North Waco; all conveniences, splendid neighborhood, near car line; first class proportion; clear of incumbrance. Will take as first payment a good 5 or 6-room cottage, clear of incumbrance, give good time on balance. Price on this will interest you, investigate.

3. As the owner is leaving town, we are authorized to offer for immediate sale, a 7-room cottage on Columbus street; south front, near car line, splendid neighborhood; at the bargain price of \$4500; this ought to interest you; \$500 cash payment, balance arranged.

4. Well located semi-business property to exchange for good farm land, on well located stock farm in Central Texas. Can trade in sections; valued at from \$15,000 to \$25,000; will assume as much incumbrance as is held against the property.

5. A small farm, near Hearne, Texas, and about \$1250 in well secured vendor's lien notes, to trade for rental property of equal value. Clear of incumbrance. Light assume small amount. Value of property offered, \$2000. If you have something to match this, phone us.

6. If you have any vacant rent houses phone us and we will get a tenant for you. We negotiate loans and place good vendor's lien paper. If we can be of service to you, phone, write or come to see us.

WILBE & CARPENTER, 903 Amicable Bldg. Phone 2523

Trees, Seeds and Plants

MCGEE TOMATO—1200 bushels per acre. Please send your address for the proof of this great fact. M. C. McGee, San Marcos, Texas.

Business Chances.

AN OPPORTUNITY: There is here the very best opening for a first-class shoe repair and harness man. It will pay to investigate. Call on or write C. R. Naler, McGregor, Texas.

FREE!

Help Wanted and Positions Wanted

For an indefinite period The News will publish ads under the above classifications free of charge. Orders will be taken at the office or over the phones.

THE NEWS WANT AD PHONES ARE 1132

Situations Wanted

A MIDDLE aged white woman wants work; any kind. Call 299 new phone.

WANTED—By young lady, position as housekeeper in Christian family; permanent and reasonable. Old phone 1839.

POSITION WANTED by capable bookkeeper and stenographer; ten years' experience. Address Box 32, News.

A YOUNG white woman, aged 22, desires work in hotel as maid or waitress or housekeeper. Address Box 34, News.

WANTED—Position by lady stenographer, experience, can furnish reference. New phone 1450Y.

WANTED—Work of any kind; handy with tools; understand stock also; or will work for groceries. New phone 1917Y.

EXPERIENCED grocery clerk, meat cutter or delicatessen man wants position. Best reference; married man; must have work. Address 500 Flood St., old phone 1610. O. T. Giesler.

WANTED—Three neat appearing young men under 23 years of age to travel with crew; only those willing to work for \$18 per week need apply. H. C. Crankshaw, Natatorium Hotel.

Rooms for Rent

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms and kitchenette for light housekeeping, with modern conveniences. Apply at 1615 N. 5th St., or ring new phone 3106.

FOR RENT—Two large connecting unfurnished rooms, cheap. 521 S. 11th. New phone 2402Z.

FOR RENT—Modern apartments of two or three rooms. 906 N. 12th St., new phone 2506.

FOR RENT—Two rooms for light housekeeping. 613 N. 9th St.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, close in and on car line; \$10 per month. New phone 1345W.

FOR RENT—Large room, furnished for housekeeping, with kitchenette, \$3 per week. 215 N. 7th, new phone 2470.

FOR RENT—4 large furnished rooms, all conveniences. Old phone 1388, S. 4th.

FOR RENT—Desirable rooms; gentlemen or couples; rates reasonable. 923 Columbus, 2384, new phone.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, modern conveniences; new phone 2508W, old phone 2628.

FOR RENT—Light housekeeping rooms, completely furnished. 506 Jefferson, new phone 2225.

FOR RENT—Nice bed rooms, 403 N. 8th St.

COUPLE ONLY, small furnished house, two rooms, kitchenette; lights and water. 1425 Washington St.

FOR RENT—Three nice unfurnished rooms, all modern conveniences; two blocks from car line. Price reasonable. 605 James St.

FOR RENT—Rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping, all conveniences, no children. Old phone 597.

ROOMS FOR RENT, furnished or unfurnished; gas heat if desired. 1017 Austin.

NEWLY furnished rooms, rates reasonable. 612 1/2 Austin St., Austin Hotel, new phone 2275.

THREE furnished rooms for housekeeping or sleeping rooms. 615 N. 5th.

Female Help Wanted

SINGING and dancing girls at the Cozy Theatre; price 10c.

Wanted to Buy

WANTED—To buy a book case, large, good condition, cheap. Apply to Mercantile Fire Ins. Assn., 1204 Amicable Bldg.

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RATES FOR Classified Ads

IN THE WACO MORNING NEWS

1 insertion, per word..... 1c
3 insertions, per word..... 2c
5 insertions, per word..... 3c
7 insertions, per word..... 4c
8 or more insertions, 1/2 a word for each insertion.

No ad taken for less than 25 cents. Sunday paper is counted as Daily.

FOR QUICK SERVICE—

Classified Ads will be taken over the telephone and payable on presentation by collector the same day the ads run. Ads for Sunday paper to be properly classified must be in this office before 7 o'clock Saturday night.

Call either phone 1132 and ask for Want Ad Department.

Room and Board

ROOM AND BOARD in private family, for two young men; reasonable surroundings; \$22.50 per month. Old phone 1329.

FRONT ROOM in private home, with board, for man and wife. 225 N. 4th.

ROOM AND BOARD for two couples. 529 N. 11th. Phone new 727.

WANTED—Roomers and boarders; good eating, nice rooms, \$4 week; new management. 601 S. 6th St.

SPECIAL rates on board and rooms, \$4.50 per week; nice rooms for couples. 708 1/2 Austin.

ROOMS AND BOARD—329 N. 4th St.

ROOM AND BOARD, close in. 329 N. 4th St.

Trade and Exchange

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SOMEONE! An ideal country home, with every modern convenience, barn, etc., 1 mile of city limits; about 80 acres stocked with Jersey, Duroc hogs, poultry, etc. About 40 acres in cultivation, subdivided in pastures and fields; about thirty acres subject to irrigation; artesian water; beautiful park with lake; will trade or sell on easy terms; no cash required; about \$20,000 invested. Must be seen to be appreciated.

N. M. GAY, 314 1/2 Franklin St. Phone 786.

Special Notice

BILLY MAIN in musical comedy at the Cozy Theatre.

EAT the famous (Dragna) Chile, Chile Mace and Chicken Soup, at Milano Place, 413 Franklin St.

WANTED—To repair shoes, Nicola Boot and Shoe Factory, 318 Austin St.

STOVES and furniture repaired; work guaranteed. Old phone 2217. New phone 1215.

CALL a Navigator messenger boy if you are in a hurry; all calls carried direct. Speedy, reliable and courteous our motto.

WANTED—To repair your stoves, A Reese, or Coal Oil John, 394 old phone.

WE BUY and sell and exchange second-hand furniture, new and second-hand stoves, Johnson Furniture Co., 221 S. 8th St., old phone 325, new 1660.

AGENTS WANTED—Article sells in every home. Salary or commission. Write B. F. Gilbert, Fort Worth, Texas, box 285.

FIRE INSURANCE—Wanted, reliable agents, Waco and vicinity; strong old line companies with facilities for farm, automobile and all other lines usual to fire insurance business. Address Insurance, care Hotel Waco.

SEE Margaret Lillie at Cozy Theatre; admission 10c.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED TO RENT—A small farm on shares. Address G. C. Garrett, 403 S. 4th St.

WANTED—Board and room in private family, by bookkeeper, walking distance; \$25 a month. Box 11, care News.

Stocks and Bonds

THE WACO SECURITIES CO., (Incorporated.) BANKERS AND BROKERS, DEALERS IN HIGH-CLASS STOCKS AND BONDS, WACO, TEX.

Male Help Wanted

WANTED—Men to learn the barber trade. The world needs more barbers than any other tradesmen. Few weeks' training. Tools included. Board if desired. Wages while learning. Distant applicants write. Moier Barber College, Houston, Texas.

Financial.

WANTED—To borrow \$50 on livestock from private party. Write H. O. L., care Morning News.

Houses and Flats for Rent

FOR RENT—Six-room house, 1226 N. 11th St., all modern improvements; only \$17.50 per month; worth \$25. Apply to William L. Dugger.

FOR RENT—One 3-room cottage, also two 5-room bungalows, East Waco. Apply new phone 970. Moore & Son.

FOR RENT—Three-room apartment, all conveniences; close in. 648 new phone, or call at 501 North 10th.

FOR RENT—Neat 5-room cottage, 2811 Washington. Phone 914 old.

FOR RENT—Five-room house with large hall; all conveniences; suitable for two families; good stable, buggy house, etc. 1007 N. 11th St.; none but responsible parties need apply. Max Goodman, old phone 193, new phone 2218.

HOUSE FOR RENT, 20th and Clay, on car line. Apply W. D. Lacy.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—A dandy good young mare. 2828 Gorman, old phone 2289.

GEO. HALL in musical comedy at Cozy Theatre.

SINGER sewing machine, drop head, all attachments, as good as new, \$25. 312 Austin St. Bankrupt Store.

STANDARD drop-head sewing machine, \$10. 312 Austin St. Bankrupt Store.

Automobiles, Tires, Etc.

WANTED—Three E-M-F second-hand touring or roadster bodies. Apply Sanger Brothers.

DON'T FAIL to see the Haynes light six. The best car on the market for the money. See it and ride in it and be convinced. W. M. Oden, 611 Franklin St.

1915 MODEL METZ at wholesale price! If you want bargains in second-hand cars see W. M. Oden, 611 Franklin St.

WANTED—Second hand Ford. Must be cheap and in good condition; some terms preferred. J. T. care News.

Lost, Found, Strayed, Etc.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Saturday afternoon in Baylor chapel or from chapel to 1721 S. 9th St. Ring 1110Y, new phone.

LOST—One horse, bay pony, black face, four white feet, 14 1/2 hands high; bay mare mule, small knot on knee, 10 years old. Reward for return to Gray & Smith, old phone 1727, new phone 2627.

LOST—One black and white spotted male fox hound, near Waco. Return to G. Stratton, 6th and Austin, for reward.

DANNY LUND at Cozy Theatre in musical comedy.

STRAYED—Brown mule, with gray face; lame in right hind foot. 863 old phone; 166 new phone.

Professional

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER—903 Amicable.

MISS MINNIE OWENS, public stenographer and notary public. 1703 Amicable.

Patenis

INVENTIONS perfected and manufactured for the January quarter. No job too complicated. All work guaranteed. Ring Dorsett, New phone 240; 610 Austin—(Adv.)

Wood and Wood Sawing.

WOOD, WOOD, GROCERIES—300 sticks \$1; 100 chunks \$1. Your order appreciated. J. M. Donahoe, phones old 683, new 837.

WOOD SAWING. Ring new phone 1194 and get your wood sawed at once.

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD—Dry oak wood delivered from car, \$4.50 and \$5 cord. 350 sticks stock wood, \$1. Both phones 2005. W. J. Moseley.

WOOD FOR SALE—Good cord wood, 12.50 per cord on ground, or \$4 delivered, if taken now. Hall Etter, Ind. phone 3008-R3.

Lumber and Building Material

LUMBER—All building materials, complete househills shipped anywhere; long leaf lumber; grades guaranteed; sent up your estimates we can save you money. J. C. STOUT LUMBER CO., Lake Charles, La.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. We sell the Herring-Hall-Martin Safes and Vault Doors. Some good second-hand safes in stock. Norman H. Smith & Co., 410 Austin St., Waco, Texas.

Carpet Cleaning

EXPERT CARPET CLEANING, vacuum process; reasonable prices. Wilson's carpet cleaning shop, new phone 1831.

Office and Store Room

FOR RENT—Store building well located for garage, etc. Wash rack already installed. H. M. Baine, both phones 2345.

Educational

ATTEND TOBY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE. NONE BETTER. OPEN ALL YEAR. ALL TEACH BY MAIL.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN—A few thousand dollars to invest in vendor item notes. Room 1209 Amicable.

Tailoring

ANY SEAT at Cozy Theatre 10 cents.

Cleaning and Pressing

SUITS PRESSED, 50c. Burnett's, new phone 463. 413 Franklin St.

J. W. MOORE, Tailor Shop, work called for and delivered. 109 N. 8th St.

WANTED—Your clothes to clean and press and measure for your new suit. Prices right. Call new phone 1907; 117 N. 5th St.

GRAVETT JONES CO.

Notice to Water Consumers.

Water rates for the January quarter are now due and payable at the office of the Waco City Waterworks, 617 Washington. Fifteen days from the first are

A NEW PHRASE COINED.
"Grow Less Cotton and More Food"

In the new 64-page Spring Seed Catalog of the RUSH PARK SEED CO. now ready, Mr. Webster makes use of this phrase in a talk on diversified farming. The advice is good and should be read by all. In part it is as follows:

"Much is being said about curtailing the cotton acreage in 1915 and no doubt something may come of all the talk. If the cotton acreage can be cut down in the South, not only in 1915, but every year after 1915, it will only be a few years before the smaller acreage of cotton will, on account of crop rotation, be producing more cotton than the larger acreage does now. If this fine, black rich land in Texas was not the best in the world it would long ago have been refused to yield the regular returns on cotton. We are sure by proper crop rotation it can be made to double its present cotton production. Texas is the greatest state in the Union, not only in size, but in natural resources. Everything might be grown in Texas that is consumed here, for if we only knew how to do it, there is scarcely a fruit, vegetable or grain that could not be grown in some part of the state. Texas is big enough to put the whole one hundred million population of the United States in without crowding them any more than the state of Massachusetts is now crowded. Then a high wall could be run around us and we would still be able to support ourselves independent of the world.

"These are our possibilities and our opportunities, yet we bring in now from other states more than 75 per cent of our meat and foodstuff, paying out to the railroads millions of dollars for freight and spending all our hard-earned cotton money for the very things we ought to grow for ourselves and to spare.

"The great world's war and its effect on the cotton market is beginning to wake us up to the situation. Let us get thoroughly awake so we will not go back to sleep as soon as the price of cotton gets back to normal.

"Grow our own feed, hay, meat, vegetables and fruit and let us begin right now to do it. The beauty of this plan is that it does not require any co-operation to do it. Each individual can put it in force independently and to his everlasting advantage.

"More vegetables are being shipped into Texas in proportion to the amount grown here than any other commodity, and more back yards are growing up to weeds when they might be put to work, than in any state in the Union. These are facts and should not be, for no people are so favored with soil and climatic conditions as Texas. There is hardly a month in the year when some gardening cannot be done. How is it with you? Are you getting stale, withered vegetables from your grocer or huckster, or are you raising them in your own garden so that you really know what fresh truck tastes like? The satisfaction and independence one feels who raises a nice garden would pay a hundred times for the labor expended, even if you did not care for the vegetables.

"We raise in our gardens not only vegetables and fruits, but we raise the standard of living, health and longer life."

This catalog is a credit to the RUSH PARK SEED CO. and to Waco, and can be had by calling for it, or it will be sent on request.

BUSINESS WOMAN'S LEAGUE MEETS AT 8 O'CLOCK AT TEA ROOM

The Business Woman's league will meet at 8 o'clock tonight at the Glad Tea room, instead of at the Philo club, as previously announced. Only a short meeting will be held, after which those in attendance will adjourn to the Sanger Bros. wholesale building, where they will work on the comforts now being made for the needy of Waco and the war-stricken people of Europe.

Good progress was made last week, but not as good as was expected. Many Waco women seem to be holding off for special dates. There are twenty quilting frames up, at least four persons can work at each frame, so that eighty women can be working at once. The number engaged at one time has never yet reached that figure.

Parties have been organized to hold "quilting bees" on this afternoon and tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, but there will be room for other workers at the same time. The Business Woman's league has appointed a special committee to investigate all cases reported and comforters for those who need them, really needing them. The committee is satisfied that there are enough deserving and needy families in Waco to use up all the warm coverings that can be made for some time to come.

Those kind-hearted women of Waco who want to help unfortunate people in distress are urged to come out and help quilt. All asked is that each woman bring her needle and thimble. The material, the room, the sewing machines have all been donated. As one of the women put it Saturday, this is a chance for the Christian women of the city to do personal work for those who need it most. The coldest weather of the winter usually comes in January and February. And many Waco families have not enough bed coverings to keep them warm, even at the present time.

MRS. L. J. SUTTON DIES.

Former Waco Woman Passes Away at Austin—Burial to Be Here.

Word was received in Waco yesterday of the death of Mrs. L. J. Sutton at Austin. She died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Sutton was a resident of Waco for many years. Her husband died here two years ago. She is survived by a daughter-in-law in Waco, Mrs. O. J. Sutton, and by two sons at Austin. Her son, O. J. Sutton, married Miss Nannie Roddy here several years ago. He was killed in a railroad accident.

The body will be shipped to Waco from Austin today and the funeral will take place from the Katy depot this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Interment will be at Oakwood.

Beautiful girls at the Cozy Theatre, 5c and 10c.—(Adv.)

Burglary Insurance

At a nominal cost we can protect you against loss by thieves or burglars.

YOU NEED THIS.

Phone and our solicitor will call.

E. W. MARSHALL & Co.

Both Phones Waco, Texas

Blank Books

Properly Selected and Exactly Suited for Each Particular Business...

SAVE TIME AND USELESS LABOR

Our Complete Assortment of "Not onal" Blank Books Complete All Rulings, Sizes and Grades.

Phone or Write for Our Exceptionally Low Prices

HILL PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.

604 Austin Street

TEXAS CREAMERIES ANNUAL CONVENTION

INTERESTING PROGRAM IS PREPARED FOR MEETING IN WACO JANUARY 21-23.

SOLUTION OF COTTON PROBLEM

Secretary Urges Large Attendance and Wants Dairying Line Encouraged.

The annual convention of the Texas Creameries association will be held in Waco, Jan. 21, 22 and 23, and an interesting program has been prepared. There are about seventy creameries operating in the state at this time, forty-five of which are affiliated with the organization. Proprietors and managers of all creameries are urged to attend the Waco convention.

J. W. Ridgway, secretary of the organization, says: "At this time when there is so much interest being manifested in crop diversification as a means of solution of the reduction of the cotton acreage, I feel that meetings of this kind should have a tendency to promote the interest in dairying."

The officers of the association are George Comly, Houston, president; C. F. Stevens, Runge, vice president; J. W. Ridgway, College Station, secretary-treasurer.

The official program for the meeting is as follows:

Jan. 21, 2 P. M.

Meeting called to order by George Comly, president.

Roll call of members, J. W. Ridgway, secretary.

Annual address, George Comly, president.

Report, J. W. Ridgway, secretary-treasurer.

"The Need of Co-operation," Clarence Ousley, director extension service, Texas A. & M. college.

"The Moser Plan as a Means of Promoting the Dairy Industry," C. O. Moser, Dallas.

Appointment of committees.

Jan. 22, 9 A. M.

"How Texas Creameries Might Improve the Quality and Increase the Quantity of Their Output," J. L. Thomas, federal dairyman, College Station.

"What the Creamery Association Needs," J. W. Ridgway, College Station.

"Creamery Statistics," A. L. Darnell, assistant in dairy husbandry, Texas A. & M. college.

"How the Creamery Can Assist Its Patrons," William Peterson, Hallettsville.

"Developing the Dairy and Creamery Industry in a New Section," H. H. Cooper, Nacogdoches.

Jan. 22, 2 P. M.

"The Cost of Making a Pound of Butter," S. L. Lard, manager, Nisley Creamery company, Fort Worth.

"Sweet Butter for Ice Cream Making," a solution to the Surplus Butter Problem, W. W. Vren, Fort Worth.

Question box discussion.

Jan. 23, 9 A. M.

"The Advantages of Modern Creamery Equipment," L. S. Davis, Dallas.

"Ice vs. Mechanical Refrigeration," Jake Shrade, chief engineer, M-B Ice Cream company, Waco.

Report of committees, election of officers, general business.

St. Vincent de Paul Society Is Formed

A temporary organization of a local society of St. Vincent de Paul was effected at a meeting of parishioners of the church of the Assumption held at the Knights of Columbus hall yesterday afternoon.

E. L. Fulkerson was elected temporary chairman. He appointed a committee to effect a permanent organization. Those appointed were John Hopkins, chairman; Ed Morrow, Mrs. W. O. Wilkes and Mrs. J. N. Moylan.

J. D. O'Neil was elected temporary secretary and H. B. Mistrot secretary. Other committees were appointed including a committee on permanent membership and a committee on by-laws. These committees will report at a meeting next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 to be held at the Knights of Columbus hall. About sixty persons were present yesterday.

The society has for its object the relieving of conditions of poverty and distress. It is one of the biggest charitable organizations in the country and honorary membership often includes people of all shades of belief. The society is a branch of the Catholic church. There is a branch of the society in San Antonio. It is the only one in Texas besides the one now being organized here.

Second Attempt Made to Burglarize the Cameron Home

For the second time on three nights an attempt was made Saturday night to burglarize the home of W. W. Cameron at Eighteenth and Austin avenues.

The wire from a side window screen was cut. Nothing was taken. In an attempt Thursday night a screen was pulled out but a negro woman, a servant on the place, frightened the intruder away.

Baylor Revival Will Begin This Evening

Rev. George W. Truett, pastor of the First Baptist church of Dallas, will conduct the annual Baylor university revival, which begins tonight at Carroll chapel. Services will be held each night for the next two weeks at 7 o'clock, and Dr. Truett will also speak each morning at the regular chapel exercises. The music will be in charge of Rev. F. J. Harrell, pastor of the Brook Avenue Baptist church.

Captain Harrison Very Low.

Capt. John H. Harrison of Hewitt was reported very low at a late hour last night. He was unconscious and was not expected to live through the night. Captain Harrison is one of the best known men in McLennan county and has lived here for many years.

Court Begins at Marlin.

Judge Richard I. Munroe of the Fifty-fourth district court will begin the regular term in Falls county at Marlin this morning. The docket is expected to be an unusually heavy one. The grand jury will be empaneled today.

HORTICULTURALISTS HOLD TALK BY MEET IN FT. WORTH SECRETARY HUNTER

REGULAR MID-WINTER GATHERING TO BE HELD IN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOMS.

College Station, Tex., Jan. 10.—The Texas State Horticultural Society will hold its regular mid-winter meeting in Fort Worth January 13 and 14, according to L. E. Cowart, of the horticultural department of the A. and M. college, and who is assistant secretary of the association.

The program follows: Wednesday, Jan. 13, 10 A. M. Call to order. Invocation.

Response to address of welcome, E. Pomeroy, Donna.

Appointment of committees. Five-minute talks by charter members.

Resumes of the work of the society, Prof. E. J. Kyle, dean of agriculture, College Station.

Use of Orchard Heaters in Frost Protection, Prof. A. T. Potts, College Station.

Discussion. What Texas Experiment Stations Are Doing for Texas Horticulture, W. S. Hotchkiss, superintendent Troupe Station.

Discussion. The Citrus Canker Situation in Texas, Ed L. Ayers, plant pathologist State Department of Agriculture, Austin.

Discussion. Demonstration in the use of orchard heaters.

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 8 P. M. Local talent.

The Relation of Horticulture to Agriculture, Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture, Austin.

The Relation of Biology to Horticulture, Miss Mattie Beth Morgan, Fort Worth.

Business session. Reports of committees.

Adjournment. The high school auditorium 11 A. M.

The School Garden, Martin L. Hayes, professor of agricultural education, College Station.

Discussion. Horticulture as Taught in the High Schools, Prof. W. S. Dabney, principal of high school, Gatesville.

Discussion. Thursday, Jan. 14, 1:30 P. M. Business session (continued).

Fort Worth committee on entertainment.

Campaign for Made in Waco Goods Taken Up in Public Schools

The made-in-Waco campaign recently inaugurated by the Young Men's Business league will be taken up in the public schools of the city, according to a letter received yesterday by W. V. Wren, Fort Worth.

Various organizations have already endorsed the movement and manufacturers have organized to help further the campaign, but the Y. M. B. L. publicity committee, of which Crawford is a member, feels that this is the greatest support that has been given to date.

Professor Lattimore writes that he will have the teachers bring before the city a list of the products of the city of Waco. He asks for a complete list of products manufactured here, together with date in regard to the fact that they were made in Waco.

It is Professor Lattimore's plan to have the list of Waco products used especially in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades in a study of Texas industries. The Y. M. B. L. publicity committee is working out some ideas, whereby it is believed that the study of made-in-Waco products can be made very interesting to the children.

Stranger Works Old Change Game on Boy

"Please send me a good fountain syringe to 420 Cherry street right away," a voice telephoned into the Powers-Kelly drug store yesterday afternoon. "Better send me \$5 worth of change, so that I can pay him," the voice continued.

Tommy Gallagher, messenger boy for the store was rushed over to East 420th street, where he was met by a man, out of breath, who said, "Let me have it quick. You can take this check over to the restaurant around the corner and have it cashed."

The check was for \$5. Tommy had been given only \$4.50. The syringe sold for \$5, leaving a difference of 50 cents.

"You can have that for your trouble," generously said the man, hurrying away. But Tommy did not get the check cashed although it bore the name of J. W. Higgins for the restaurant keeper said he didn't know the man. Tommy took the check to the Higgins hotel and biscov. The signature was not that of the mayor. Then he turned it over to Chief of Police Guy McNamara.

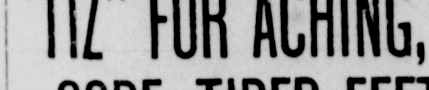
A few minutes later Tommy went to 420 Cherry street with some officers. Only a vacant lot was all they found. The man who gave the check has a dark complexion, wore working clothes and had "bristled" across his cap. The police are looking for the man.

"TIZ" FOR ACHING, SORE, TIRED FEET

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in a pout.

"TIZ" is magic! acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel. Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any drugstore or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, clean feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.



IMPOSSIBLE, HE DECLARES, TO VISIT THERE AND BELIEVE CHRIST AS ONLY MAN.

ILLUSTRATIONS ARE SHOWN

Y. M. C. A. Lecture Room Crowded With Persons Interested in Talk of Visitor.

"It is impossible for a man to go through the Holy Land and come out seeing Christ only as a man," declared John L. Hunter, state student secretary of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon, in the introduction to his illustrated lecture on old Judea.

The Y. M. C. A. lecture room was crowded with men and boys and a deep interest was manifested in the pictures and accompanying lecture.

Hunter made the trip with a party of fourteen, all of whom were men but the wife of an elderly preacher. The pictures shown were taken on the trip and the little personal touch added much to their effectiveness. Views of Gilbraltar, the Mohammedan university at Cairo, ruins of Pompeii and some of the pyramids, seen en route, were first shown.

The party landed at Joppa and from there went to Jerusalem, where eight or ten days were spent. The Dead Sea, Jericho, Hebron, Samaria, Nazareth, Mount Carmel, the Sea of Galilee, Capernaum, the Valley of Jehoshaphat, the Brook Kedron, the Wilderness, the Mount of Temptation, Bethlehem, the Jordan river, Jacob's well, Mount Tabor, the Garden of Gethsemane, Damascus and Bilbeah where the sun worshippers had huge temples, were among the historic spots visited and many views were shown of each.

Over the place where the body of Christ was supposed to have been buried, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, a magnificent edifice has been erected. There are five Christian denominations in Jerusalem, and feeling becomes so bitter between them that it is some times found necessary to call our Turkish soldiers to suppress rioting in and around the church. Another picture was shown of a place where a noted Biblical student believed Christ had been buried, and Hunter said that he felt more like that must be the place, as it was peaceful and restful and not like the church of given over to turbulent gatherings.

"The Jews in Jerusalem are not like their brothers in this country," he declared. "They are a crushed and heart-broken people. Every Friday they repair to the walling place and mourn aloud because their leaders forsook God and he deserted them. Many of the older men sit around and openly wish for the time when they can be buried with their ancestors in the valley of Jehoshaphat."

Bethlehem, the birthplace of Christ, was shown. The Church of the Nativity has been erected over the spot where the manger was supposed to have been. The party did not visit it, for it had been called out to preserve peace just before they arrived, and the picture shows the Ottomans grouped around the building, rifles in hand, while the Christians from killing each other on the spot where their Savior was born.

On the Mount of the Transfiguration there is a monastery. Over the spot where Christ is supposed to have worked in Joseph's carpenter shop in Nazareth there is a fine church. But it is the country itself, away from the ritualistic disputes, that appealed mostly to the Americans.

The trip by rail was taken through the historic cedars of Lebanon to Beirut, on the Mediterranean, where the party embarked for him. It was here that the only member of the party who had not been a Christian was overpowered by what he had seen, and said that at last he was right with God.

The picture shown was a face of the Christ. "Men, you must all face Christ," Hunter concluded. "And I only wish that any man who has any doubts could go to see personally the country in which Jesus lived. It itself is proof enough."

Baraca-Philathea Union Meets Tonight

The Baraca-Philathea City Union will hold its regular monthly meeting tonight at the Columbus Street Baptist church. In addition to some very important business that will be transacted, the following program will be rendered:

Piano solo, Miss Mary Lou Bagby Vocal trio, Misses Bruyere Selections.

The Baraca Orchestra Selections.

At the last meeting of the union more than two hundred people were present. A large attendance is expected at this meeting.

Baraca Class Forms a Basketball Team

The Junior Baraca class of the Avenue Methodist church met yesterday morning, and after the lesson a basketball team was organized. Ferris McGarry was appointed manager of athletics. This team has played only basketball team with players under 18 years of age.

A social committee was also appointed, consisting of George Petet, chairman, Ferris McGarry and Robert Armstrong.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For City Commissioner.

Wiley J. Dunken is a candidate for the office of city commissioner, place No. 1 (Finance commissioner), subject to the action of the democratic primary, Feb. 16, 1915.

Clifford Beckley is a candidate for the office of city commissioner, place No. 2, subject to the action of the democratic primary, Feb. 16.

John Dollins is a candidate for reelection to the office of fire and police commissioner, place No. 3, subject to the action of the democratic primary, Feb. 16.

For City Secretary.

John C. Davis is a candidate for reelection to the office of city secretary, subject to the action of the democratic primary, Feb. 16, 1915.

For City Tax Assessor and Collector.

E. M. Ainsworth is a candidate for the office of city tax assessor and collector, subject to the action of the democratic primary, Feb. 16, 1915.

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Musical comedy at the Cozy.—(Adv.)

The Second Week of the SANGER JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

and JANUARY WHITE SALE Begins This Morning

The First Week of the 1915 Embroidery Sale Starts Today

THE INTERURBAN AND ALL WACO STREET CARS COME HERE DIRECT.

Sanger Brothers

OUR POLICY "THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED"

SPECIAL RATES TO AD CLUB MEETING

CHAIRMAN CRAWFORD PREDICTS A RECORD BREAKING ATTENDANCE.

Special rates on all railroads will probably be secured for the fifth annual meeting of the Associated Ad. clubs of Texas, to be held in Waco, Feb. 9 and 10, and indications now point to a record breaking attendance.

There are five Christian denominations in Jerusalem, and feeling becomes so bitter between them that it is some times found necessary to call our Turkish soldiers to suppress rioting in and around the church. Another picture was shown of a place where a noted Biblical student believed Christ had been buried, and Hunter said that he felt more like that must be the place, as it was peaceful and restful and not like the church of given over to turbulent gatherings.

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Y. M. C. A. Will Hold Annual Banquet and Election Tonight

Probably the biggest membership event in the Young Men's Christian association for the year will take place tonight, when the active members will hold their annual banquet. The active membership of the Y. M. C. A. is composed of all members who are members of Protestant Evangelical churches.

At the banquet tonight five directors will be elected to succeed C. A. Boynton, M. Falkner, R. E. Grille, T. A. Caulfield and W. W. Woodson. The nominating committee named but one new man for election tonight, Fisk Wright, who is nominated to fill the place of Falkner.

A program of music and addresses has been arranged. The women who have been active in the preparation of the many banquets held recently at the association building have announced that an elaborate menu has been prepared.

Rotary Club Plans Big Meeting Today

At the regular meeting of the Rotary club today at noon new members will be elected. Blank book manufacturers, credit men, construction company, ice and cold storage and vulcanizing men will be submitted for membership.

Frank E. Burkhalter will be toastmaster today, the luncheon to be served at the State House. A. G. Steele, Dr. E. D. Hodges and C. H. Anderson will speak. The members are planning for the biggest meeting for many months.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Man or Woman Who I KNOWS Won't Accept a "Just as good."

One of the best known merchants in the United States recently said in an interview, "If called on for certain kinds of goods which a store might not carry, the clerk often says, 'No, we haven't it, but we have something 'just as good,'" and so on. Now this is not what the customer wants. She knows what she wants, but in all probability she does not know the goods the clerk offers her as something 'just as good.'"

There is no doubt that consumers are discriminating nowadays and come pretty near knowing what they want.

They know the merit of standard, advertised products, because they have tried them and proved their quality.

Intelligent buyers cannot be induced to buy "just as goods." Persuasive sales talk will not induce them to buy "orphan" brands.

If you have not done so, you can do your share toward eliminating the "just as good" habit. Follow these two rules:

First, get into the habit of asking for articles by the name of manufacturer or trade mark. If you can't remember the name, cut the advertisement from the newspaper and bring it with you.

Second, see that you get what you ask for. If you patronize a square-deal merchant he will immediately wrap the article you asked for and make no effort